

A

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

NOBLE AND ILLUSTRIOS  
HOUSE

OF THE

B U T L E R S

I N

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

COMPARED AND EXAMINED WITH THE  
SEVERAL GENEALOGIES ALREADY PUB-  
LISHED IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

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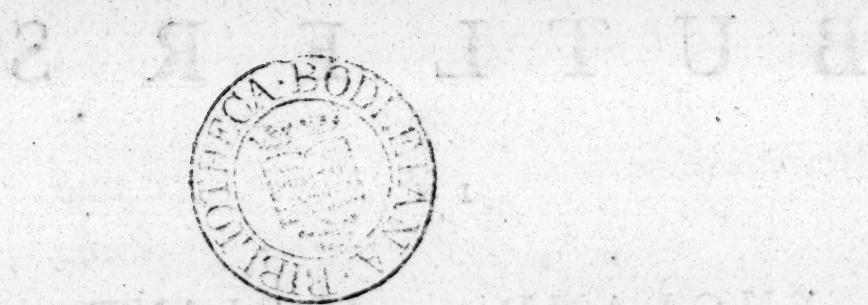
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АНТТО

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АНТТО



# B U T L E R, DUKE OF ORMOND,

THIS noble and illustrious family, famous for the many valiant and loyal persons it has produced, derives its origin, as appears by the indisputable authority of ancient records, from the old Counts of Brion in Normandy.—One of whom, who was the true and direct ancestor of this family, under the name of HERVEIUS, accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and obtained large possessions in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancaster; in which he was succeeded by Herveius Walter his son, having also a daughter Alicia, who became the wife of Ormus Magnus.

HERVEIUS WALTER (which continued the surname, until disused by Edmund, earl of

Carrick, when, according to the custom, the Christian name only was to be used with the title) married Maud, eldest daughter to Theobald de Valoines, and had issue five sons, Theobald, the first Butler of Ireland, Hubert, Walter, Roger, and Hamon. Hubert, the second son, was born at West-Derham in Norfolk, where he built a monastery ; and encompassed the Tower of London with a strong wall and deep moat : he was brought up, with his brother Theobald, under Ranulph de Glanville, Justice of England, his uncle by the mother's side ; and in Henry II'd's reign was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Dean of York ; whence King Richard I. advanced him, 1st November 1189, to the See of Salisbury ; and being taken prisoner in the Holy Land, where he commanded the English forces at the siege of Acon, was translated, while there, in 1193 to the See of Canterbury ; and, on his return, made Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Treasurer of England ; which last great trust he managed so well, that in two years, besides defraying the public

public expences, he saved the king of his own revenue 110,000 marks. He died of a fever, in July 1205, at his manor of Tenham, and was buried the 13th at Canterbury.

THEOBALD, the eldest son, and *first* BUTLER of Ireland, attended King Henry II. into France, when that Prince came to an agreement with the French King on the behalf of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered 28th December 1171; and the next year accompanied him into Ireland, where he served in the reduction of the kingdom; and being rewarded with very large possessions, made it the place of his residence; having also conferred upon him the Butlership of Ireland in the year 1177, whereby he and his successors were to attend the Kings of England at their coronation, and that day present them with the first cup of wine; for which they were to have certain pieces of the King's plate. Some time after, that King granted him the Prisage of Wines, to enable him and his heirs, the better to

to support the dignity of that office\*. In the sixth year of the reign of King Richard, anno 1194, he was appointed by his brother Hubert, collector of the fees to be paid to the king by those who should perform tournaments, or feats of arms in England, viz. from an Earl twenty marks; from a Baron ten; a Knight who had lands, four; and a Knight who had no lands, two marks. In that reign he was a benefactor to the Abby of Furnes in Lancashire; was a person of large possessions † in England and Ireland, being

\* By this grant he had two tons of wine out of every ship, which broke bulk in any trading port of Ireland, and was loaden with 18 tons of that commodity; and proportionably for a lesser quantity, if it amounted to nine tons.

† Amongst which was the lordship of Preston in Amounderness in Lancashire, which was confirmed to him and his heirs by the charter of King Richard, 22d April 1194, to hold by the service of three Knights Fees, and contains at present almost half that county. He had also a grant of lands from Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, yielding to the Bishops of that See two marks of silver yearly, and to each of the cathedral churches two pounds of wax at Easter. And John, Earl of Moreton, gave and confirmed to him the castle and town of Arclow, with the appurtenances, to hold by the service of one Knight's Fee.

being a Baron of both kingdoms; and, 6 Richard I, was appointed Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, in which office he continued to the first of King John inclusive, and founded a monastery therein at Cockersands, as he also did that of Arclow for Cistercian Monks, endowing it with his lands on the south side of the river, the salt pits, and the land of Arclow to found the abbey on. He likewise, in 1205, founded and endowed the abbey of Wotheney, or Woney, in the county of Limerick, having in the year 1200 founded, and liberally endowed that of Nenagh in the county of Tipperary for Augustine Canons, with a provision, that at least thirteen sick persons should be maintained in the house, with the daily allowance of a loaf, drink, and a plate of meat.

In 1204 he gave two Palfreys for licence to go into England, and dying in 1206, was buried in a tomb made for him in Wotheney abbey. He married Maud, daughter and heir to Robert Vavafour, a great Baron of Yorkshire, with whom he had the manors of Edlington and Newborough, and the lands of Bolton; and by her, who was

after-

afterwards married to Fulk Fitz-Warine, had one son Theobald, and a daughter Beatrix, to whom he gave a large estate in marriage with Thomas de Hereford; after whose death she re-married with Sir Hugh Purcell, Knight.

**THEOBALD**, the *Second*, was about six years of age at his father's death, and in 1247 Lord Justice of Ireland. He married Joan, eldest sister and coheir to John de Marreis (de Marisco) (father of Herbert, father of Sir Stephen de Marreis, who died issueless 14 Richard II.) a considerable Baron in Ireland, to whose estate, both in this kingdom and in England, his posterity succeeded; and departing this life in 1248, was buried in the abbey of Arclow; and left,

**THEOBALD** the *Third*, who was then also six years of age, and adhered to the King in his wars with the Barons. He married Margery, eldest daughter to Richard de Burgo, (ancestor to the Earl of Clanrickard) with whom he had, besides other lands, the manors of Ardmaile and Killmorackill;

morackill ; and being buried by his father at Arclow, left,

**THEOBALD** the *Fourth* Butler of Ireland, who assisted King Edward I. in his wars with Scotland, and married Joan, youngest daughter to John Fitz-Geoffry, Lord of Kirtling, and Lord Justice of Ireland, youngest son to the famous Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Lord Justiciary of England ; and coheir with her three sisters, to her brothers John and Richard ; and dying 26th September 1285, in the castle of Arclow, was buried in the monastery there, leaving issue by her, who died about 1303, two daughters, Maud and Joan, and eight sons, Theobald ; Edmund, created Earl of Carrick ; Thomas, ancestor to the Barons of Dunboyne ; John ; Richard ; Gilbert ; Nicholas, elected Archbishop of Dublin by the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in January 1306, but was never consecrated ; and James.

**THEOBALD**, the *Fifth* honorary Butler of Ireland, was presented in the Irish parliament

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of 1295, and stands the fifth on the roll. In the spring of 1296 he attended the King in his invasion of Scotland, and accompanied him in all those expeditions, wherein Edinburgh, with the loss of 25,000 Scots, and all the fortresses of that kingdom, were reduced ; and gained a great reputation by his valour. In 1297 he purchased from Philip de Rupella the manor of Bree in the county of Dublin, with all the lands in the Brinns ; and also the Cantred of Omany in Connaught, the lands in Crom, and divers others. He died, unmarried, at his manor of Turvey, 14th May 1299, and was buried the 27th, in Worthney abby, being succeeded in estate, and the Butlership of Ireland, by his brother,

EDMOND, (Earl of *Carrick*) who in 1302 sat in parliament as a Baron ; and about the Feast of St. Hilary that year, recovered the manor of Hollywood, near Ballymore, from Richard, Archbishop of Dublin (except the advowson of the church) reserving to the See two pounds of wax, and half

half an ounce of gold yearly, and releasing all his right to one messuage and five acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Luske. He was knighted in London by King Edward II, in 1309, and that year, with John, after Earl of Kildare, dispersed the rebellion in Connaught and Offaley ; and in 1312, being Lord Deputy he repressed the excursions of the Byrnes and Tooles, numerous and potent clans, forced them to submit ; and being a great encourager of servitors, made a noble feast at Dublin on Sunday 29th of September, when he created thirty Knights. By patent, dated at Langley 4th January 1314, he was again appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, with a fee of 500l. a year, and Edward II, held a parliament at Kilkenny, to raise a subsidy for defence of the realm, against Edward Bruce and the Scots ; for his services against whom, and the rebellious Irish, he was created Earl of Carrick-Mac-Griffyne in the county of Tipperary, by patent dated at Lincoln 1st September that year, 1315 ; and by a record of the same date, had given him the return of all the King's writs in the Cantreds of Oremain, Elyogerth, and Ely-

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ocarroll in Tipperary; to which was added, 12th November 1320, all the lands of William de Carran in Finagh and Faymolin in the county of Waterford; in which year (after many services against the O Mores, O Tooles, and other Irish Septs) going on pilgrimage into Spain to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, he died after his return to London 13th September 1321, and was buried on St. Martin's Eve at Gowran in the county of Kilkenny.

In 1302 he married Joan, daughter to John, the first Earl of Kildare, and by her had three sons and two daughters;

1. James, his successor in the Earldom and Butlership of Ireland;

2. John \*, who died in 1330, from whom the present Earl of Carrick derives his descent.

3 Laurence, who in 1329, with Sir Henry Trahern, were taken prisoners by ONolan, in Sir Henry's house of Kilbegg, in revenge of which, his brother James wasted their country.

#### 1. Daugh-

\* See the pedigree of this family, post.

1. Daughter Joan was married in 1321 to Roger Mortimer, second son of Roger, brother to Edward, Earl of March.

2. Daughter——was married to Sir Thomas Dillon of Drumrany, ancestor to the Earl of Roscommon.

JAMES, *First Earl of Ormond*, who succeeded, was under age at his father's death; but notwithstanding his nonage, had a licence, 3d December 1325, for the fine of 2000 marks, to marry whom he pleased; and, 1st March 1326, had a grant and confirmation of the prize-wines; and was created Earl of Ormond (the north part of the county of Tipperary) by patent, bearing date 2d November 1328, at Salisbury, the King then holding a parliament there, with the creation-fee of 10l. a year out of the fee-farm of Waterford; and by patent, dated at Wallingford seven days after, in consideration of his services, and the better to enable him to support the honour, had given to him the Regalities, Liberties, Knights fees,

fees, and other royal priviledges of the county of Tipperary, and the rights of a palatine in that county, for life; which being re-assumed by that King, were restored to him again 23d April 1337, and with the prize-wines (which were also re-assumed by the King 17th November 1344) were granted in fee to his son James, and his heirs-male, 5th June 1372, in virtue of which grant they were enjoyed by the family until the year 1716.

In 1336 he founded the friary of Carrick-Begg, on the river Suir in the county of Waterford for Minorites; to whom, 3d June that year, he gave his castle and estate of Carrick, of which they took possession on Sunday the Feast of St. Peter and Paul. He is characterized by Lynn, to be a liberal, amicable, facetious, and comely person; and dying in the flower of his youth, 6th January 1337, was buried at Gouran; having, in 1327, married Elenor, second daughter to Humphrey Bohun, the fourth Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, by Elizabeth his wife, seventh daughter to King Edward

Edward I, and by her, who after married Sir Thomas Dagworth \*, had two sons and one daughter, viz. John, born at Ardee on St. Leonard's day 1330, died an infant; James his successor; and Petronilla, the first wife of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, ancestor to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

JAMES, the *Second Earl of Ormond*, was born at Kilkenny 4th October 1331, and given in ward, 1st September 1344, to Maurice, Earl of Desmond, for the fine of 2300 marks; and afterwards to Sir John Darcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, who married him to his daughter Elizabeth. He was usually called the *Noble Earl*, on account of his descent from the Royal Family;

ly;

\* A commission, dated at Dublin 18th October 1344, 18 Edward III, was granted to this Thomas de Dagworth, and Alianore his wife, of the custody of the castles of Nenagh and Moialiny, with the appurtenances, and the manors of Karkenlisse, Bretage, and Carricmacgriffin in Munster; which, by reason of the minority of James, Earl of Ormond, were in the King's hands, to hold till he accomplished his full age, rendering yearly into the exchequer the full extent thereof.

ly ; and by the Irish, *James the Chaste*, an appellation procured by his modesty and virtue. Through his extraction, and in recompense of his services, he obtained several grants of lands, and other favours from King Edward III, and Richard II. On 18th April 1359, he was appointed Lord Justice of the kingdom, as he was again, 15th March 1360, in which year he published proclamations, and made divers regulations, for the advancement of the English interest in Ireland ; and did great service against the rebellious Irish in the provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. On the 8th September 1361, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III, being made Lord Lieutenant, he attended him from England, with many other great men, having an allowance for himself of 4s. a day and for his retinue ; 2s. apiece for two Knights ; 12d. for twenty-seven Esquires ; 6d. for twenty Hoblers armed ; and 4d. for as many unarmed. In 1362, he slew 600 of MacMurrrough's followers at Teigstaffen in the county of Kilkenny ; and, 22d April 1364, was appointed Lord Deputy to the said Duke of Clarence ;

rence; as he was Lord Justice the 24th July 1376, with the usual salary of 500 l. a year; in which office he was continued by King Richard II. On the 2d April 1472, he was made Constable of the castle of Dublin, with the fee of 18l. 5s. a year; was summoned to the parliaments held by King Richard II; and, the 16th January 1381, had a commission, dated at Cork, during pleasure, to treat with all rebels, English and Irish, though indicted and outlawed, and to grant them safe conducts, in order to reform them to peace, and preserve the tranquillity of the country; so as such treating should not tend to the prejudice of the King's faithful subjects. He died the 18th October 1382, or 1383, in his castle of Knocktopher, near which he had, in 1356, founded a convent of Carmelite friars, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Canice in Kilkenny.

By his said wife (who re-married with Sir Robert Heron), and by her deed, 5 Richard II, surrendered to her son all her dower in Ireland, except that of the prize-wines) he had two sons,

C

James,

James, his heir, then under age; Thomas, who by commission, dated at Kilkenny the 25th May 1389, was constituted, with Nicholas White of Clonmell, the King's Justices in the county of Cork, during pleasure, to inquire upon oath, of all seditions, transgressions, felonies, oppressions, conspiracies, confederacies, and other crimes whatsoever, committed against the King, or his liege people, and to administer justice throughout that county, &c. and two daughters, Ellen married to Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and died in 1404; and Joan to Teige O Carrol, Prince of Elye, and died of the plague in 1383.

JAMES, the *Third* Earl of Ormond, by building and making the castle of Gowran his usual residence, was commonly called Earl of Gowran; but, the 12th September 1391, he concluded the purchase of the castle of Kilkenny \*, which became the chief seat of the family:

\* This castle was built by William, Earl Marshal, the elder, who came into Ireland in 1207; and also founded the abbey

family. He also built the castle of Dunfert, (commonly called Danes-Fort) and in 1386 founded a friery of Minorites at Ailesbury in Bucks. In 1384 he was Deputy of the kingdom to Philip de Courtenay, the King's cousin; and, 25th July 1392, again made Lord Justice, as he was in 1401; and 26th October 1404, on the departure of Sir Stephen Scrope to England. By commission, dated at Carlow 12th February 1388-9, he was appointed (by reason of the excessive losses and damages sustained by the King's liege subjects in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, by the Irish and English rebels) keeper of the peace, and governor of those counties and the people thereof, as well within liberties as without, with full power to treat with, to execute, to protect, and give safe conduct to

any

abbey of the Black Friars there; and his son William succeeding him in 1399, granted a charter to the town the 6th April 1423, with privileges, which they enjoy to this day. The Earl of Arundel purchased the castle, with divers manors and lordships, from the heirs of Sir Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester and Isabel his wife, daughter and co-heiress to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

any rebels, &c. In 1397 he assisted Edmund, Earl of March, Lord Lieutenant, against O'Brien; and in 1399 took prisoner Tiege O'Carrol, prince of Elye, who escaping the year after from Gowran, was slain in 1407 by the Lord Deputy Scrope. By commission, dated at Kilkenny 9th May 1400, he, Sir Edward Perers, and others, were appointed commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick; and, 30th May 1404, a writ, dated at Trym, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant, was directed to him and John Lombard, appointing them Justices or Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Kilkenny, to adjourn the parliament summoned to meet at Kilkenny; and in April 1405 he held a parliament in Dublin, which confirmed the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny, and the charter of Ireland. He married Anne, daughter to John Lord Welles, and dying 7th September 1405 at Gowran, greatly regretted, after his return from invading O'Connor's country, was there buried, leaving two sons, James his heir

heir, and Sir Richard Butler, whose godfather was King Richard II. of whom mention will be made hereafter.

JAMES, the *Fourth Earl of Ormond*, commonly called *the White Earl*, was a man of good parts, and master of a great share of learning, (which at that time was very rare in noblemen) and before he attained his full age, was, on Whitsunday, 4 Henry VI. together with the King, knighted by John Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle and regent; after which, returning into Ireland, he accompanied the Deputy Scrope in his invasion of Mac-Murrough's territory, when that Sept was routed, and O Nolan, with his son and many others, made prisoners: and being informed that Walter de Burgo and O Carrol had ravaged the county of Kilkenny, they marched to Callan with such expedition, that they surprized and defeated the rebels with great slaughter. On his return to Dublin, being not yet of age (for that year his wardship was granted to Thomas Duke of Lancaster, son to King Henry IV.) he was left Lord

Deputy

Deputy of the kingdom, his commission bearing date 18th December 1407 ; and Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, having a son born in Dublin, well known afterwards by the name of *George Duke of Clarence*, his lordship and the Earl of Desmond were godfathers. In harvest, 1412, he accompanied Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence, into France, in which year Henry V. mounting the throne, he was in great favour with that victorious prince \* ; by whom he was appointed Lord Lieutenant by a very large commission, bearing date 10th February 1419, and landing at Waterford 10th April, held a parliament 7th June, which granted the King two subsidies, and to himself 700 marks ;

after

\* At his motion his Majesty first created a King of Arms in Ireland, appointing John Kiteley, Herald in England, to that office, by the title of Ireland King of Arms ; which continued as long as the Kings of England were styled Lords of Ireland, when it was altered by Henry VIII. to that of Ulster King of Arms, Bartholomew Butler, York Herald, being the first so appointed : and his son Philip Butler was the first Pursuivant of Arms in Ireland, being so created the 16th June 1552, by the title of Athlone Pursuivant, by John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl Marshal of England.

after which he made great preys upon O Reily, Mac-Murrough, (who then made all Leinster tremble) Mac-Mahon, and others ; for his services against whom, the parliament granted him a further sum of 300 marks.

King Henry V. deceasing 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1422, his Lordship was continued in the government until the arrivel of Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, to whom, 9<sup>th</sup> May 1424, he was made Deputy, as he was the next year to John, Lord Furnival, and again 15<sup>th</sup> April 1426 ; and 13<sup>th</sup> September following, he sent James Cornwalsh, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to lay before the King and Council the state of affairs, and to prosecute several matters relating to the benefit and preservation of the kingdom, for which he was allowed 6s. 8d. a day. Also, 28<sup>th</sup> August 1427, he declared to the Council, that he had expended forty marks in resisting Gerald O Cavenagh, an Irish enemy, who had lately assembled a great multitude of Kerns, to destroy the King's subjects ; for which sum he had a *Liberate* 11<sup>th</sup> October following ; and the day after another

another for fifty marks, for maintaining and keeping in safe custody divers Irish hostages, for the good conduct of Bernard Mac-Mahon and Neylan O Donell, Captains of their nations, Owen O Neile and Meiler Bermingham.

In 1440 he was again made chief Governor, and that year had the temporalities of the See of Cashel granted to him for ten years, after the death of the Archbishop, Richard O Hedian. On the 24th June 1444, he assembled at Drog-  
keda many of the Privy Council, Nobility, and Gentry of the *English Pale*, and declared, that he had now held the place of chief Governor of the kingdom for the space of three years and more, and that it had pleased the King, by his letter and writ under the privy seal, sent by Robert Mansfield, Esq; groom of his bedchamber, to command him over to his presence, without delay or excuse, notwithstanding the commotions then subsisting in Ireland ; wherefore he required of them, that they would declare before the said messenger, if he had committed, during his government, any extortion contrary to the laws,

or

or had been remiss in executing the laws. Whereupon, after some time spent in consideration of his conduct, Sir James Allen declared, that there was not one there that could in any matter complain of him; but were all fully thankful to him for his good and gracious government; for the pains he had taken in defence of the land, having undergone great and continual labours; and had also, besides the allowance of the government, been at great expence for the honour of the King and defence of the kingdom; and added, that if at that time he should leave the kingdom, it would be exposed to great danger; and desired that Richard Wogan, chancellor, father Hugh Middleton, or Robert Mansfield, would repair to the King, and procure a safe passage for him; and declare, that there was then great confederacy to destroy his liege subjects, and that if it pleased his Highness to give the Lord Lieutenant leave to stay till Michaelmas, so that his subjects might gather in their harvest, it would be a great comfort to them, and confusion to their enemies. Upon this representation, the King dispensed with his attendance in England: but two years after

(1445) some of the Lords and Commons petitioned his Majesty for his removal, setting forth,  
 " That he was old and feeble, and had lost  
 " many of his old castles for want of defence,  
 " and therefore was not likely to maintain, much  
 " less enlarge, the King's possessions in Ireland." Upon this he was dismissed, tho' the Bishop and Chapter of Cork, the corporations of Cork and Youghall, the lords Barry, Roche, and others, gave a full testimonial of his great services ; which however had this good effect, that the next year, when the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant, accused him of high treason before the Duke of Bedford, constable of England, in the Marshal's court, the King quashed the accusation ; and examining the cause himself, was so fully convinced of its being founded in malice, that he ordered all the proceedings to be cancelled ; and declared by patent, 20th September 1448,  
 " That the Earl of Ormond was faithful in his  
 " allegiance, meritorious in his services, and un-  
 " tainted in his fame ; that no one should dare,  
 " on pain of his indignation, to revive the ac-  
 " cusation, or reproach his conduct ; and that  
 " his

" his accusers were men of no credit, nor should  
 " their testimony be admitted in any case." And  
 a writ, reciting all this, dated 21st November,  
 attested by his mortal enemy, Richard, Bishop  
 of Dublin, deputy to his brother Shrewsbury,  
 was sent to the magistrates of Limerick, and  
 other towns, to cause proclamation thereof to  
 be made throughout the kingdom.

His lordship was a great lover of history and  
 antiquities, and gave lands for ever to the col-  
 lege of Heralds ; for which, until the refor-  
 mation of religion, he was prayed for in all their  
 public meetings, and constantly after remember-  
 ed as a special benefactor. He built the castles  
 of Tulleophelim, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Tem-  
 plemore ; and gave the manor and advowson of  
 Huckcote in Bucks to the hospital of St. Tho-  
 mas D'Acres in London, which was confirmed  
 by parliament 31 Henry VI. at the suit of his  
 son. He married first Johan, daughter to Ge-  
 rald, the fifth Earl of Kildare, who dying 3d  
 August 1430, was buried in the said hospital ;  
 and secondly, in 1432, Elizabeth, daughter to

Wil-

William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and widow of John, Lord Grey of Wilton; but by her, who died 6th August 1452, a few days before him, he had no issue; having by the first three sons, James, John, and Thomas, successive Earls of Ormond; and two daughters, Elizabeth, the second wife of John the second Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1473; and Anne, who died unmarried, and lies buried in the church of Shere in Surrey, under a marble gravestone, on the north side of the high altar, with this memorial;

Hic jacet Anna filia Comitis d' ORMOND, quæ  
Obiit iv. die Januar. Anno Dñi MCCCCXXXV.

He died at Ardee 23d August 1452, on his return from an expedition against Connor O Mulrian, and was buried in St. Mary's abbey near Dublin; being succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, the *Fifth* Earl of Ormond, who was born 24th November 1420, and knighted when very young by King Henry VI. with whom he was in great esteem. He attended Richard, Duke

Duke of York, regent of France into that kingdom ; and, in consideration of his adherence and fidelity to the *Lancastrian* interest against the house of York, was created a peer of England 8th July 1449, by the title of Earl of Wiltshire, to him and the heirs male of his body ; and in 1450 constituted one of the commissioners, to whom the custody of Calais, the tower of Risenbank and marches of Picardy were committed for the term of five years. In 1451 he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the next year succeeding his father in the title of Ormond, was appointed Lord Lieutenant 12th May 1453 for ten years ; also 15th March 1455, Lord High Treasurer of England ; and shortly after attended the King at the battle of St. Albans, where the Yorkists prevailing, he fled, casting his armour into a ditch ; yet, on a turn of affairs, was restored to his post of Treasurer 37 Henry VI. and the next year created a Knight of the Garter, and made keeper of the forest or park of Pederton in Somersetshire, and of Cranbourn chace in the Counties of Wilts and Dorset. He soon after fitted out five great ships of Genoa, to fight

fight the Earl of Warwick's fleet, with which he sailed to the Netherlands ; but returning before the battle of Wakefield, fought 31st December 1460, he commanded one wing of the army, which inclosed and slew the Duke of York, father of King Edward IV ; but 29th March 1461, being at the bloody battle of Towton-field, he was taken prisoner by Richard Salkeld ; beheaded at Newcastle 1st May, and, in the ensuing parliament, which met 4th November, attainted.

He married three wives ; first Avicia, only daughter to John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Duke of Touraine in France, and heir to her brother Humphry, who died 16th Henry VI ; to his second, Avicia, daughter of Sir Richard Stafford, a great heiress ; and to his third, Eleonor, eldest daughter to Edmond Beaufort, Duke of Somerset ; but having no issue, was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, the *Sixth* Earl of Ormond, who was knighted at Leicester for his faithful adherence

to

to King Henry VI. for which he was also attainted ; yet by King Edward IV. was restored in blood, and to all his estate, except the manor and hundred of Rochford, and other lands in Essex. That King was used to say of him, “ That he was the goodliest Knight he ever beheld, and the finest gentleman in Christendom ; ” and that if good breeding, nurture, and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might all be found in John, Earl of Ormond.” He was a perfect master of all the languages of Europe, and there was scarce a court in it, to which that prince did not send him ambassador ; but, in a fit of devotion, making a journey to Jerusalem, he died in the Holy Land 1478, unmarried, and was succeeded by his only brother,

Sir THOMAS BUTLER, the *Seventh* Earl of Ormond, who was also attainted ; but in November 1485 restored by Henry VIIth’s first parliament ; and the statutes made at Westminster, i Edward IV. which declared him and his brothers traitors, were utterly abrogated. He was soon after sworn of the privy coun-

council of England ; in 1491 accompanied the King with a powerful army, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor against the French ; in 1492 was appointed Chamberlain to the queen ; and in September that year, sent with Thomas Goldston, prior of Canterbury, ambassadors to Charles VIII. King of France, to transact a treaty between the two crowns. In 1494 he accompanied the Lord Deputy into Ulster, when the territories of O Hanlon and Magennis were wasted ; and 14th October 1495, was summoned as a Baron to the English parliament, by the title of Thomas Ormond de Rochford ; and in 1497 sent ambassador to the Duke of Burgundy.

He departed this life \* 8th August 1515, and was buried in the church of St. Thomas D'Acres, London, now called Mercer's Chapel in Cheapside ; leaving issue by Anne, daughter and heir  
to

\* This appears by inquisition taken that year in the county of Dublin, finding that he died seized of the manors of Luske, Turvy, Ruske and Ballscaddan. He left 40,000 l. in money, besides jewels, and as much land in England as at this day would yield 30,000 l. a year, so that he was said to be the richest subject of that time.

to Sir Richard Hankford, two daughters, heirs to his estate in England, containing seventy-two manors, with divers other lands, and to several lands in Ireland ; whereof Anne was married to Sir James St. Leger, ancestor to the family of Eggesford in Devonshire ; and Margaret, to Sir William Bullen, Knight of the Bath, by whom she had Sir Thomas Bullen, created 18th June 1525, Baron and Viscount Rochford, and 29th November 1527 Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond ; and who dying in 1538, had issue by Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, George Lord Rochford, beheaded 17th May 1536 ; and two daughters, the ladies Anne and Mary ; the younger of whom was married to William Carey, father by her of Henry, Lord Hunsdon ; and the elder, 25th January 1532, to King Henry VIII. and after living his wife three years, three months, and twenty-five days, was beheaded 19th May 1536, and buried in the chapel of the Tower, leaving one daughter, the lady Elizabeth, born at Greenwich on Sunday 7th September 1533, who suc-

sceeded to the crown of England and Ireland on Thursday 17th November 1558.

To Thomas, Earl of Ormond, succeeded his next heir-male Sir Pierce Butler, the *Eighth Earl of Ormond*, descended from Sir Richard, younger son to James, the third Earl of Ormond : which Sir Richard was seated at Polestown in the county of Kilkenny, and married Catharine, daughter of Gildas O Reily, Lord of the county of Cavan ; by whom he had Sir Edmond Butler MacRichard, who built the castle of Potlestrath, and the castle and bridge of Carrick, and dying 13th June 1464, was buried in the Grey-Friers, Kilkenny, leaving issue by Catharine, (who died in 1506) daughter of Moel-rony o' Carroll *Barbatus*, three sons, Sir James, Walter, and John.

Walter, the *Second son*, had issue EDMOND of POLESTOWN, Bart. who had four sons, Walter, Peter, Theobald, and Richard. Peter, the second son, was of Roscrea, and by his wife

Catha-

Catharine be Burgo, had three sons, who all died without issue, and were Edmond ; Walter, who being a commander under the Emperor, had given him the lordship of Hesberg in Germany ; and Theobald, who died in Poland in 1634. Walter, the eldest son, who succeeded at Polestown, had issue Sir Richard his heir ; and Thomas of Clonmore in the county of Carlow. Sir Richard of Polestown died 20th August 1619, leaving Edmond, Richard, Peter, and Walter. Edmond was then twenty-four years of age, and married Ellice, daughter to Nicholas Skortall of Claragh in the county of Kilkenny, and dying 21st April 1636, was buried in Kilkenny, according to directions in his will, bearing date the 13th, because his ancestors were used to be buried there ; having had issue Walter, Theobald, Pierce, Richard, Thomas ; Ellice, married to Murtagh Cavenagh, of Garryhill in the county of Carlow, Esq; Margaret, Anne, Elizabeth, and Ellen. Sir Walter, the eldest son, was created a Baronet by privy seal, dated at Oxford 19th April 1643, and by patent at Dublin 8th

July

July 1645, and marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard, the third Viscount Mountgarret, left issue by her, who died 21st August 1636, Sir Richard Butler of Polestown, the second Baronet, who died in 1686, leaving one son Sir Walter ; and three daughters, whereof — was married to Pierce Aylward of Shankill in the county of Kilkenny, (father of Nicholas Aylward, of the same place, Esq; who was member of parliament for the borough of Thomastown) and Hester, in May 1698, to James Butler of Cournellane in the county of Carlow, gent. Sir Walter Butler, the third and late baronet, was born in 1679, and died 8th October 1723, having been for some time lunatick. He married in April 1697 Lucy, daughter to Walter Butler of Garryricken, Esq; and by her, who died in 1703, had one son Richard, who died before him, and a daughter Mary, who became a professed nun abroad.

Sir James Butler (eldest son of Sir Edmond MacRichard) sided with the house of Lancaster against

against King Edward IV. for which he was attainted ; but when that King was settled on the throne, he overlooked this mistake in his conduct, and an act of parliament passed in Ireland, repealing all attainders, judgments, and outlawries, against him the said James Butler Fitz-Edmond Fitz Richard ; and the King, in consideration of his faithful services from that time, granted him, 11th April 1458, (among other things) the manor and advowson of Callan for life : and 12th October 1477, he was constituted by John, Earl of Ormond, his attorney and deputy, to manage his lands and jurisdictions in Ireland ; by virtue whereof he laid down a certain order for the reformation and good government of the town of Carrick. He was well beloved in his country, being a promoter of peace ; was knighted, and built the castle of Nehom near Gowran ; dying 16th April 1487, was buried in the priory of Augustine hermits at Callan, of which he was the founder. He married Sawe (Sabina) daughter of Donell Reogh MacMurrough Cavenagh, prince of his

Sept;

Sept ; and by her, who died in 1508, left issue two sons and two daughters.

1. Pierce, who became Earl of Ormond.
2. John Fitz-James Butler, Esq; whose only daughter and heir, Margaret, was married to Edmond Blanchville of Blanchville's-town in the county of Kilkenny, Esq;
1. Daughter Margaret was the second wife of Sir Alexander Plunket of Rathmore, Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of King Henry VII.
2. Ellice, the first wife of Sir George Fleming of Stephens-town, ancestor to the Lord Slane.

Sir PIERCE BUTLER, the *Eighth* Earl of Ormond, in 1516 accompanied the Deputy against O Toole, O Carrol, and other rebels ; and 6th March 1521 was appointed Lord Deputy to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, his intimate friend, who consulted him during his administration, in all matters of moment ; and he did very great

great service in suppressing rebellions; and distributing justice to all good subjects. On 13th May 1524, he was made Lord Treasurer of Ireland; and the King conferring the title of Ormond on Thomas Bullen, Viscount Rochford, at his earnest suit, did in lieu \* thereof create Sir PIERCE (who, to satisfy the King's pleasure, had been contented to resign his ancient and rightful title of Ormond) Earl of OSSORY, by patent dated at Westminster 23d February 1527, with the creation annuity of 20l. out of the manor of Newcastle of Lyons in the county of Dublin.

Soon after this he returned to Ireland, where, 13th May 1528, he was chosen Lord Deputy by

\* The King also 5th November 1526, granted to him and his heirs-male, the manors, castles, and hereditaments of Callan, Ballycallan, Dammagh, Kylmanagh, in the county of Kilkenny; Lyffronagh, and Kylmore O Cushing, &c. in Tipperary.

the council, and proceeding through the city on horseback to St. Mary's abbey, was there sworn into that office \*. And Thomas Bullen, Earl of Ormond, dying without issue-male, the King, 22d February 1537, restored him to the title of Ormond, which was confirmed to the family at the suit of his son James, Earl of Ormond, by act of parliament 6th November 1541 ; and in consideration

\* By patent dated at Westminster 26th February 1534, the King granted to him and his heirs-male, all such lands as he should conquer or recover from the Irish rebels in his dominion of Offory, to hold in capite ; and made him Seneschal, Constable and Governor of the manor and castle of Dungarvan, with the fee of 100l. a year for life ; remainder to his son and heir James for life ; remainder to the son and heir of the said James for life ; remainder to the King and his heirs for ever. And 31st May 1535, being, with his son, made governour of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and the territories of Offory and Ormond, they engaged to use their utmost endeavours to recover the said castle of Dungarvan from the forcible intrusion of the Earl of Desmond ; and to resist the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome ; which Sir R. Cox observes, is the first engagement he had met with of that kind.

deration of the eminent services of himself and son, performed in the wars of Ireland, he had a grant and confirmation, dated at Westminster 23d October 1538, to them respectively for life, and to the heirs-male of his body, of all their estate in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow, to hold by the service of one Knight's fee.

He was a man of unshaken honour and integrity; familiar and liberal to his friends; an enemy and severe scourge to rebels and malefactors; was very religious through the course of his life; and every year, in the last fortnight of Lent, retired from all business, and lay during that time in a chamber near St. Canice church, called *Paradise*; where, by prayers and alms, he prepared himself for the reception of the sacrament on the approaching festival of Easter. He and his lady, with whom he lived many years in great honour and prosperity, planted great civility in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary; and, to give that people an example of

F industry,

industry, brought from Flanders and elsewhere, artificers, whom they employed in their castle of Kilkenny, to work diaper, tapestry, turky-carpets, cushions, and other like works, some whereof remained there till of late years.

He married, in 1485, Margaret \*, second daughter to Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, and dying 21st (or 20th) August 1539, was buried under a monument in the chancel of St.

Canice's

\* She survived him a few years, and led a most exemplary life for charity and devotion ; she built a school near the church-yard of St. Canice ; rebuilt the castle of Gowran ; and was called the Great Countess of Ormond. Stanhurst thus writes of her : “ The Earl was of himself “ a plain and simple gentleman, (saving in feats of arms) “ and yet nevertheless he bare out his honour and charge of “ his government very worthily, through the singular wif- “ dom of his Countess ; a lady of such port, that all estates “ of the realm crouched unto her ; so politic, that nothing “ was thought substantially debated without her advice ; she “ was manlike and tall of stature ; very liberal and boun- “ tiful ; a sure friend ; a bitter enemy ; hardly disliking “ where she fancied ; not easily fancying where she dis- “ liked.”

Canice's church, and left issue three sons and six daughters ; viz.

1. James, his successor, commonly called *the Lame*.

2. Richard, created Viscount of Mountgarret, of whom under that title \*.

3. Thomas, slain by Dermoid Mac Shane Mac Gill-Patrick of Offory, and left an only daughter Margaret, first married to Rory O More of Leix ; and secondly, to Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald of Lackagh.

1. Daughter Lady Margaret, first married to Thomas, second son of the Earl of Desmond ; and secondly to Barnaby, the first Lord of Upper-Offory.

2. Lady Catharine, first married to Richard Lord Poer ; and secondly to James Earl of Desmond, and died in 1522.

3. Lady Joan, to James Butler Lord Dungayne.

4. Lady

\* Viscount Mountgarret. Vide post.

4. Lady Ellice, first to Mac-Morresh ; and secondly to Gerald Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana, Lord of Decies.

5. Lady Eleanor, to Thomas Butler Lord Cahier.

6. Lady Ellen, to Donogh O'Brien Earl of Thomond.

JAMES, the *Ninth Earl of Ormond*, was a most honourable and worthy nobleman, and in great esteem with King Henry VIII. who, 5th July 1532, made him Lord High Treasurer of Ireland for life ; and 11th May 1535, Admiral of the Kingdom, with the custody of all the ports thereof. In 1534 he not only refused to join with his kinsman Thomas Lord Offaley, in his rebellion, who earnestly solicited his concurrence by letter ; but in his answer told him, “ he had rather in that quarrel die his enemy than live his partner ;” and when that Lord thought to force him to a compliance, by invading his lands, he resolutely opposed him ; and in an engagement at Jeripont near Thomastown, slew ma-

ny

ny of his followers ; but being himself sore wounded, was carried to his house at Dunmore ; and the enemy apprehending another battle with fresh forces, retired out of the country, and were soon after subdued. By privy seal, dated at Southampton 3d October, and by patent at Dublin 2d January 1535, he was created Viscount Thurles ; and in 1536 timely opposed the disturbances \* in Munster, begun by James Earl of Desmond ; and the Lord Lieutenant Grey going to England with the Fitz-Geralds, he marched to Clonmell, to extinguish the remains of their rebellion, which he did by reducing Dungarvan, Youghal, Cork, and other places

of

\* In consideration of his services to the crown, he had a grant, 4th January 1539, of the priory and rectory of Kensis, &c. in the county of Kilkenny ; the manors of Rathville, Clonmore, and other lands of the antient possessions of the Earls of Kildare. Also 15th May 1542, the King conveyed to him and his heirs the moiety of the monastery of the Friars Minors of Clonmell, with all the lands thereto belonging, to hold by the eighth part of a Knight's fee.

of strength ; and restored peace and quiet to the whole country.

He was commissioned 8th August 1539, to pursue and take into protection the rebels of Connaught, and such as were in arms in the south parts of Munster : and 10th April 1543, was, by special commission, authorized to levy and lead men, through the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Ormond, and Desmond ; to imprison as he saw fit ; to pursue and give protections for suppressing rebels, and quieting the country ; and the next year was, with others, sent by the Lord Deputy and council into Clanrickard, to pacify a tumult raised there after the death of Ulick, chief of that country, which he soon performed. In 1545, at the King's instance, he went General of the Irish forces into Scotland, in aid of the Earl of Lenox, with twenty-eight ships, to recover that earldom to Matthew Steuart, of which he had been dispossessed ; but without success ; for when he came upon the Scotch coast, (where the Hamiltons had promised to deliver the castle of Dunbritton to Lenox) he perceived a vast army gathered

gathered to oppose him ; whereupon, by common assent, he returned into England ; and 17th October 1546, was himself, and thirty-five of his servants, poisoned at a supper at Ely-house in Holbourn, of whom James White, steward of his household, and eighteen more died, and he languishing until the 28th, then deceased. His body was interred in St. Thomas D'Acres, according to the orders he had given in a codicil \* to his will ; but his heart was brought into Ireland,

\* His will, whereby he disposes of his estate, bears date 10th March, 37 Henry VIII ; and the codicil 18th October, 38 Henry VIII ; in which, after directing his burial, he says,  
 " Item, That my sonne and heyre being in the Prince Grace's  
 " court, shall have me basine and ewer, which I have here,  
 " a silver pott, a salte, a nywe boll, a trencher, and a spone  
 " of silver. Item, My wyfe to have me beste bracelet of  
 " golde sent her for a token. Item, To me Lord Chancel-  
 " lor of England me nywe gilded goblet, with the cover,  
 " for a token. Item, Mayster Fitz-Williams to have a  
 " nywe boll of them that were made of late, for a token.  
 " Item, Mayster Houthe to have his pension of twenty no-  
 " bles yearly duryng his lyfe. Item, Leshes Bryane to have  
 " White's Wall duryng his lyfe free, as he hath it before :" with several other legacies.

Ireland, and deposited in the cathedral of Kilkenny.

He married Joan, daughter and heir to James, the eleventh Earl of Desmond, with whom he had the manors of Clonmell, Killshérlane and Killfeacle in Tipperary ; and by her, (who after married first Sir Francis Bryan, Knight Marshal of Ireland ; and, secondly, Gerald, Earl of Desmond ; and died in 1564) had seven sons, viz.

1. Thomas, Viscount Thurles, his successor.
2. Sir Edmond Butler of Roscrea and Cloughgrenan, who, in 1562, was in commission for preservation of the peace in the county of Carlow, during the Deputy's absence in the North against Shane O Neile ; and in 1567 was knighted, and had a grant for the return of all writs in the Cantreds of Oremon, Elyogerth, Elyocarroll in Tipperary : but after this, with his brothers Edward and Pierce, he went into rebellion, raised great commotions in Munster, and was declared a traitor ; yet, on his submission, being pardoned, and with his brother Peirce, surrendering his estate to the Queen 10th October 1570, had a pardon, (together with their brother Edward)

ward) dated at Gorhambury 12th March 1573, of all their treasons ; after which he did great service in Leix against the O Mores. He married Eleanor, second daughter to Sir Rowland Eustace, Viscount Baltinglas, sister to James Viscount Baltinglas, who was in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, and died without issue ; and dying at Ennisteige, was buried in the cathedral of St. Canice, leaving issue four sons and two daughters ; viz. (1.) Pierce; to whom, by indenture 14th October 1593, the Queen granted a lease in reversion for forty years, of Ballyfax in the county of Kildare, parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Berkley, coheirs, and then in lease for twenty-one years to Robert Nangle, gent. He left an only daughter Ellen, married to John O Carrol, chief of his name, and she died in December 1620. (2.) James. (3.) John : and (4.) Theobald, Viscount TULLEOPHELIM, who all died without children ; the last of whom had by patent, dated at Westminster 13th July 1603, the titles of Ormond and Offory entailed on him, and secured to him, after the death of Thomas, then

Earl of Ormond, without issue-male ; remainder to the heirs-male of his great-grandfather Pierce, Earl of Ormond and Offory. He was also created, 4th August following, Viscount Butler of Tulleophelim in the county of Carlow ; of which county, 18th June 1605, he was made Governor and Lord Lieutenant. He married his cousin-german, the lady Elizabeth Butler, only daughter of the said Thomas Earl of Ormond ; but dying soon after in January 1613, was buried in St. Canice church. The two daughters were, (1.) Joan, married to Teige, Lord Upper Offory, died in 1631, and was buried there. (2.) Catharine, the fourth wife of William Fitz John Eustace of Castlemartin in the county of Kildare, Esq; (Father of Sir Maurice Eustace, Chancellor of Ireland) by whom she had no issue.

3. John Butler of Kilcash, Esq; who married Catharine, daughter of Cormac Mac Carty Keagh, and dying at his seat 10th May 1570, was buried in Kilkenny, leaving Sir Walter Butler of Kilcash, who became Earl of Ormond ; and two daughters, (1.) Joan, married first to

Nicholas

Nicholas Shortall of Upper Claragh in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; and by him, who died there 14th September 1600, had seven daughters, coheirs ; Catharine, Mary married to Patrick Denn of Grennan in the said county, Esq; Joan, Ellin, Ellinor, Ellice, and Anne. Her second husband was Sir Oliver Shortall, Knt. (2.) Eleanor, married to Thomas Prendergast of Newcastle in Tipperary, Esq;

4. Walter Butler of Ballynenoddagh, Nodstown, or Moyaliffe, Esq; who married Anne, daughter of Mac Brien O Gonagh, and dying in 1560, was buried at Kilkenny ; leaving one son Pierce, and two daughters, (1.) Joan, married to John O Dwyer of Dundromy in Tipperary ; and by him, who died in January 1627, had Philip their heir, who married Gyles, daughter of Meiler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashell ; Connor, Donogh, Margaret, and Winifred. (2.) Ellice first married to John Sherlock of Mothe in the county of Waterford, Esq; by whom she had Patrick, and other children ; secondly, to Sir Edward Gough, by whom she had a son and a daughter ; and thirdly, to Sir Laurence Esmond, created

Baron

Baron of Lymbrick in the county of Wexford, 20th May 1622, who died 26th March 1645, she deceasing 16th January before him, and was buried at Ardkavan in the said county. Pierce Butler, Esq; of Nodstown, was only two years old at his father's death, married Ellen, daughter to Thomas Purcell, Baron of Loughmore ; and dying 21st February 1627, was buried in the abbey of Holy-Cross, having issue James his heir ; Richard of Rorane, (who married first Fynola, daughter to Carrol O Carrol of Beaghagh ; and secondly, Ellen, daughter to Gerald Wale of Coolenemucky in the county of Waterford, Esq; by whom he had Pierce, his successor at Rorane) Ellan, Joan, Ellenor, married 9th November 1618, to Nicholas Meyler, gent. Margaret, and Mary. James, the eldest son, had a special livery of his estate 9th December 1628, and married Elinor, second daughter to Sir John Fitz Gerald of Dromana, and dying 5th February 1633, had issue ten sons and three daughters, Walter, Thomas, Edmond, John, Pierce, James, Edward, Theobald, Gilbert, Richard ; Ellen, Ellane, and Ellice. Walter, who succeeded at Nodstown,

Nodstown, was then twenty-one years old ; had a special livery 26th November 1634 ; and 20th February 1637, a confirmation of his estate by patent ; but engaging in the rebellion of 1641, went about new-year's day that year to the city of Cashel, and, with others, rifled that place, with the murder of fourteen of the inhabitants. And this branch of the family ceased in the time of King Charles II.

5. James, who, 25th January 1560, had a lease for twenty-one years of the monastery and lands of Duiske in the counties of Wexford and Carlow ; which, with other hereditaments, on the recommendation of the Lord Deputy Sidney, were granted 10th August 1567, in fee-farm to his son James. He married Margaret, daughter to James Tobin of Cumpsenagh, Esq; and had the said James, his only son, who left no children.

6. Edward Butler of Cloghinche in Tipperary, Esq; who married Margaret, eldest daughter to Richard, the fourth Earl of Clanrickard, and had one son James, who died childless.

7. Pierce

7. [Family of Kilmoyer.] Pierce Butler, of Grantstown in Tipperary, and of Leix-Abby, of which place he is nominated, when he was pardoned 12th March 1573, for his rebellion against the queen. On him, his wife and children, his brother Thomas, Earl of Ormond, 14th May 1595, settled Ballygurteen, and other lands in Tipperary, to be holden of the manor of Donowghill, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and 4l. rent. He married Catharine, daughter of John Lord Poer, by whom he had six sons, James his heir, William, Thomas, Edward (who by Ellen Blanchville his wife (who re-married with James Walsh of Greaghlaghbegg in Tipperary, Esq;) left an only daughter and heir, Elynor, about a year old at his decease, who became the wife of Richard Butler of Killenaule, gent.) Richard of Killenaule, and Edmond; and several daughters, whereof Catharine was married to John Toben of Killahay. James, the eldest son, was of Killmoyleagher, or Killveleigher, married Anne, daughter to Meiler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashell, and left one son James Butler Oge, living in the reign of King

King James I. who married first, Ellen, daughter to the Earl of Ormond ; and secondly, Mary, third daughter to Thomas Lord Kerry ; and by the former had two sons, Pierce and Theobald. Pierce of Killmoyle and of Bellacarren, married Catharine, elder daughter and Coheir to William Bowen of Ballyadams in the Queen's County, Esq; by his first wife Bridget, daughter to Sir Robert Tynte, Knt. and had issue three sons and one daughter Hellen, married to — Creagh, of Cong in the county of Mayo, Esq; by whom she had Stephen Creagh Butler of Brittas in the county of Limerick, Esq; Hellen, married in September 1740, to George Macnamara of Cong, Esq; and Mary. The sons were, (1.) James Butler, of Killveleigh and of Ballyadams, Esq; page of honour to King Charles II. who, 10th March 1692, married first, Margaret, daughter to Carryll Lord Viscount Molyneux, widow of Jenico, the seventh Viscount Gormanston ; and secondly, Mary Dennis, in England ; and died, æt. 94, 3d January 1738. (2.) Thomas, counsellor at law, who died 18th May 1746, unmarried, and was buried at Killardriff

near

near Killmoyle, in the tomb of his ancestors.

(3.) Captain John Butler, who went into Spain with his regiment, and having married Frances, daughter to Theobald Mathew of Thomastown, Esq; left one son James, who died unmarried ; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Arthur, of Ballyquin in the county of Clare, Esq; and Catharine, to Mr. Benjamin Ellard of Cork, who died in 1750.

THOMAS, the *Tenth Earl Ormond*, being at his father's death only fourteen years old, it was ordered by the state, that the Lord Justice, with the army, should draw into those parts of the country, to preserve the peace and his inheritance ; and that the rule of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, should be committed to his mother, his uncle Richard, and other friends. He was brought up from his infancy in the court of England, where he was instructed with King Edward VI. who took great delight in his company, and at whose coronation 20th February 1546, he was made a Knight of the Bath ; and was a youth of such great hopes, that

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the King, 8th September 1548, directed the Lord Deputy Birmingham to allow him two hundred marks a year during his minority; and 17th October 1551, ordered a year's release of his wardship. He served as a voluntier under the Duke of Somerset in his Scots expedition, and behaved with great bravery in the battle of Musselburgh. In Queen Mary's reign he commanded a troop of horse, and gave extraordinary proofs of his fidelity and courage, as a lieutenant of the horsemen, in suppressing Wyat's rebellion in 1554; after which, in November, he came to Ireland, and in July 1556, accompanied the Lord Lieutenant with a body of two hundred horse and five hundred foot, which he maintained at his own charge, against the Scots Islanders, who had made a descent into Ulster and besieged Carrickfergus, when he distinguished himself in the battle fought the 18th of that month, in which the Scots were entirely routed: on the 10th August 1557, he served against another body of them, who had invaded Tyrconnell; and soon after relieved the Earl of Thomond, besieged in his castle of Bunratty, and

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took the castle of Clare ; after which, 20th June 1558, attended with many gentlemen, hejoined the Lord Lieutenant in the county of Limerick, on his march against Donal O Brien, the Earl of Thomond's uncle \*.

He

\* This zeal and activity in the service of the crown, induced Queen Mary to confirm his patent for the regalities and liberties of Tipperary, and the prize-wines, 11th March 1555 ; and 13th December 1557, to grant the religious houses of Athassil, Jeripont, Callan, Thurles, Carrick, Kilcowle, and Tulleophelim, with all their hereditaments in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford ; the manor of Kilrush in the county of Kildare, &c. the monastery of Athassil to him, his heirs and assigns ; and the rest of the premisses to his heirs-male, to hold by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and the yearly rent of 49l. 3s. 9d. Irish. Which reserved rent Queen Elizabeth remitted, and confirmed the said grant 8th March 1562 ; having, 27th January 1560, given him a discharge of all such debts, as he stood indebted to the crown, for arrears of rent in the Exchequer or any other court, owing for the Earl his father : and whereas in the time of Edward VI. he was appointed to repair to Ireland for service to be done there, one year before he had sued out his livery, during which time he had the farm of his own lands granted to him,

the

He continued in the esteem of Queen Elizabeth throughout her long reign ; she considered him as her relation ; and had the highest opinion of his capacity, fidelity, and zeal for her service,

the rents whereof for that year remained unpaid ; the Queen, in consideration of his good service, discharged him from the same, as she also did the arrears of rent due upon certain lands granted to him by Queen Mary : also, for his services against the traitors of Leix, by patent, dated 28th February 1562, she granted to him and his heirs-male the abby of Leix in the Queen's County ; and 3d October 1563, in fee-farm, all the possessions of the monastery of Holy Cross, advowsons of churches excepted. By privy seal 30th June 1569, as a reward for suppressing the rebellion of his brothers, he was restored to the prize-wines of Youghall and Kingsale, which had been sequestred in 1563, on a claim to them by Garret Earl of Desmond ; and had his lands exempted from all cesses and impositions, subsidies to the crown excepted ; which exemption was confirmed by King James, 5th December 1611. He received other considerable grants from Queen Elizabeth ; and at his Lordship's instance, King James I. by patent 26th November 1604, granted to him and his heirs, all the premisses contained in the patents of Queen Mary, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee ; and all contained in the patents of Queen Elizabeth, at the rent of 10l. 5s. Irish.

service, which he took all occasions to promote and advance, by suppressing the commotions in Munster and elsewhere, of which our public histories relate many particulars, and shew his services to have been very considerable. The Queen, 26th August 1559, made him Lord Treasurer of Ireland, in which post he continued to his death ; and 30th of that month was sworn of her privy-council. On the 13th April 1563, he was joined with Richard Lord Mountgarret, and others in commission, to preserve the peace in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, during the Deputy's absence, against Shane O Neile : on the 6th October that year, he was in commission to make enquiry in order to redress all offences in ecclesiastical matters ; and was generally named in all commissions of public importance. In 1575 the Lord Deputy Sidney appointed him Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary ; also 6th January 1578, he was made Governor of the province of Munster ; and in 1581, the Queen constituted him Lord High Marshal of England, in which office he continued for a time, until (at his earnest

earnest suit) he was discharged; the cause moving him to surrender this honourable employment, was the apprehension that he should be tied to continual attendance in England, and thereby be made a stranger to his own country; a thought he could not endure. He arrived at Waterford about the end of January 1582, with a supply of four hundred men, and a commission appointing him General of Munster.

He was present in the parliaments of 1559 and 1585, sitting in both as Lord High Treasurer. On 15th August 1594, he was appointed Chief Leader (in the Deputy's absence) and Commander of the forces in Leinster; was made a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter 23d May 1596; and the next year the rebels growing very formidable, and the Deputy in September marching into the North, his Lordship was appointed General of Leinster, but without either army or ammunition, which the Lord Deputy took with him; a want however that he supplied, for he took the field at his own charge; where he continued all the months of October and November to cover the castles

castles of Leighlin and Carlow; and in the beginning of December, was ordered to take on him the command of the army at Dundalk, having been 29th October, by a particular commission, appointed Captain and Lieutenant General of all her Majesty's forces in Ireland by sea and land; and by her letter from Westminster 15th November, had the principal charge of all martial services, with the entertainment of an hundred marks by the month, thirty horsemen, and as many footmen in wages. After which, Tirôen applied to him to procure a commission to treat with him; which being obtained, they met at Dundalk 22d December, and Tirôen making his submission in writing, a cessation of arms for eight weeks was concluded, on certain articles, which ended in a general pardon to Tirôen 11th April 1598; yet, though he received it, being resolved to continue his disloyal courses, he never pleaded it; so that in the year 1600 he was outlawed upon an indictment brought against him in September 1595. He continued to prosecute the rebels with great vigour; and held, in 1599, all his castles in the county

county of Kilkenny, and six in Carlow, for the Queen ; but, 10th April 1600, going eight miles from Kilkenny to parley with Owny Mac Rory O More, he was treacherously taken prisoner, and detained by him to 12th June, when he obtained his liberty by delivering hostages for the payment of 3000 l. if he should seek revenge for that injury ; but the custody of the provinces of Leinster and Munster being committed to him, his Lordship (notwithstanding his hostages were in *Owney's* hands, who in a little time found means to escape) abated nothing of his wonted activity and severity ; and 28th May 1603, had his commission of Lieutenant General of the army renewed by King James I.

His Lordship \* having lost his sight about fifteen years before his death, departed this life  
at

\* He was a man of very great parts, admirable judgment, vast experience, and a prodigious memory ; his capacity and talents rendered him equal to the most important and difficult employments, and his loyalty made him fit to be employed in those of the greatest trust, in the most intricate and dangerous situation of affairs. He was a very comely

at his house in Carrick 22d November 1614 \*,  
in the eighty-second year of his age, and was bu-  
ried 17th April in the choir of St. Canice church;  
having

comely and graceful personage, and of a black complexion, which made the Irish give him the sobriquet of *Duffe*; and gave occasion to the Queen to call him *her black husband*. He repaired his castle of Kilkenny, and house of Carrick at great expence; made a deer-park at the Earl's-Cragg near Kilkenny; built the castle of Drehednefarney near Holy-Cross, as a strength for the county of Tipperary against the O Mulrians, and other Irish borderers; and by his will appointed his nephew Walter, (after Earl of Ormond,) to build an hospital in Kilkenny, leaving lands of his own purchase for maintenance thereof, and that he should procure a charter of incorporation, with licence of mortmain; which he did, bearing date 16th May 1631, by the name of Master, Brethren, and Sisters, of the hospital of our most Holy Saviour Jesus Christ of Kilkenny.

\* This shews how erroneous is the following account, given by Mr. Anstis, Garter King at Arms, in his History of the Garter. " Thomas Earl of Ormond married Lora, daughter of Sir Edward Barkley of Beverston, widow of John Lord Mountjoy, and also of Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knight of the Garter, which Earl of Ormond in his will made in 1615, [a year after he was dead] mentions Dame Lore late his wife, by whom he had a daughter that lies buried at Sheffield in Yorkshire."

1532  
88  
14

1614  
82

[ 65 ]

having married three wives; first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Lord Berkley; but by her, who was buried in the chapel of St. Paul in Westminister, he had no issue: secondly, Elizabeth, only daughter of John the second Lord Sheffield; and by her, who was buried at Kilkenny 21st April 1601 \*, he had two sons and a daughter: thirdly, Helena, daughter of David Viscount Buttevant, and widow of John, son and heir of Richard Lord Poer; but by her, who died in 1642, he had no issue. His children were, (1.) John Viscount Thurles, born in 1584, who died an infant, and was buried in St. Paul's chapel, Westminster. (2.) Thomas,

\* Her death seems to have happened in November or December 1600; for the Earl, 26th November, met the Lord President of Munster (to whom he was of council) at Clonmell, to consult about the prosecution of the rebels in the borders of Ormond; which he readily undertook, and would immediately have performed, had not the immature death of his most virtuous and honourable lady, (the lamentable tidings whereof were now brought him to Clonmell, oppressing his aged heart with miserable sorrow) caused the same for a time to be deferred. (*Hib. Pacata.*)

mas, buried in the church of Carrick, under a flat stone, yet remaining, with this circumscripti-

tion :

Here lieth Entombed the Bodie of THOMAS  
BUTLER Esquier, Sonne to the Righte  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> th' Earle of Ormond and Offory,  
&c. who dyed being Shirife of the County  
of Typerary the 12th of Janu. Anno Dom.  
1605.

So that that the only daughter Elizabeth became heir, and was first married to Theobald Lord Tulleophelim, (as before observed) and secondly, to Sir Richard Preston, created 6th June 1614, Earl of Desmond ; and she dying in Wales 10th October 1628, had issue by him, who was drowned in his passage from Dublin to England the 28th of the same month and year, an only daughter, the lady Elizabeth Preston, born 25th July 1615, and married to James Duke of Ormond, as hereafter.

Sir

Sir WALTER BUTLER of Kilcash, (son of John, third son of James the ninth Earl of Ormond) succeeding to the honour, became the *Eleventh* Earl; and did good service to the crown in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when, with his own company, and some few gentlemen of the county of Tipperary, he pursued the traitor Redmond Bourk, and forced him to fly into Spain, with the slaughter of his brother Thomas and many of his followers; and taking his brother John prisoner, he was soon after executed at Kilkenny. In this action Sir Walter was wounded. He married Hellena, eldest daughter to Edmond, the second Viscount Mountgarret, and dying at Carrick 24th February 1632, was buried 18th June 1633, at Kilkenny, having issue by her (who died 28th January 1631, and was buried there 27th March) three sons and nine daughters; viz.

1. Thomas, his heir-apparent, who died before him.
2. James, who died young in England.
3. John, who died in France, without issue.

1. Daughter

1. Daughter Margaret was married to Bryan Lord Upper-Ossory.
2. Catharine, to Pierce Power of Monagh-largy in Tipperary, Esq; second son of Richard Lord Poer.
3. Ellan, to Sir Pierce Butler, the first Viscount Ikerrine.
4. Hellena, to James Butler of Grellagh, Esq; eldest son to James, the second Lord Dunboyne, by his second wife Margaret, daughter to Connor, Earl of Thomond.
5. Joan, to George Bagnal of Dunleckney, in the county of Carlow, Esq; ancestor to Beau-champ Bagnal, formerly of that place, Esq;
6. Mary, died unmarried.
7. Elizabeth, married first to Sir Edmond Blanchville, of Blanchville's Town ; and secondly, to Richard, sixth Earl of Clanrickard.
8. Eleanor died unmarried.
9. Alice, married to Terence (or Turlogh) Mac Ibrien Arragh.

Thomas Lord Thurles the eldest son, was Governor of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and the territories of Ossory and

and Ormond; but was unfortunately drowned in his passage from England to Ireland, near the Skerries, 15th December 1619; leaving issue by Elizabeth \*, daughter to Sir John Pointz, of Acton in the county of Gloucester, Bart. three sons and four daughters; viz.

1. James, successor to his grandfather, created Duke of Ormond, one of the ablest statesmen, and worthiest persons of the age in which he flourished.
2. John, who died unmarried at Naples, on his travels in 1636.
3. Richard, of whom presently.

#### I. Daughter

\* Mr. Carte, in his History of the Duke of Ormond, says, that she lived a widow near 54 years, and died at Thurles in May 1673, in the 86th year of his age. But in this particular (as well as others) he is mistaken; for she re-married with George Mathew of Thurles, Esq; (son and heir to Edmond Mathew, of Rader in Glamorganshire, Esq; and by him, who died at Tymby in October 1636, had issue Theobald, George, and Elizabeth. (Mss. Collection of Pedigrees by Adam Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms, No. 11, and 23, in Bib. Trin. Coll. Dub. and Council Office, Lib. Ord. No. 1.)

1. Daughter Ellen, married to Donogh, Earl of Clencarty, and dying in April 1682, æt. 70, was buried the 24th in the chancel of St. Michan's church.

2. Elizabeth, first married to James Purcell, Esq; titular Baron of Loughmore, by whom she had one son Nicholas, and two daughters; Catharine, married to Nicholas Darcy, of Platen in the county of Meath, Esq; and Mary to — Cheevers of Mountown, Esq; — Nicholas, Baron of Loughmore, married Rose, daughter to Marcus Viscount Dungannon, and had issue Nicholas his heir, who died 4th March 1722; and by Alice, daughter to Valentine Lord Kenmare, left only daughters, whereof Helen was married to Thomas Coke, of Painstown in the county of Carlow, Esq; and had one son William, and one daughter Anne, married in December 1750 to Thomas Viscount Kenmare. Her second husband was Colonel John Fitz-Patrick, of Castletown in the Queen's County; and dying 6th December 1675, she was buried the 8th in St. Patrick's church.

3. Mary,

3. Mary, married to Sir George Hamilton, ancestor by her to the Earl of Abercorn, and died in August 1680.

4. Eleanor, to Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Done-dea, in the county of Kildare, Bart.

[*Family of Kilcash.*]

Richard Butler of Kilcash, Esq; the youngest son of Thomas Lord Thurles, had a confirmation (by virtue of the commission of grace) 24th June 1639, of the lands of Kilcash, Garryricken, and many others in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny ; with a limitation thereof, after divers remainders, to the right heirs of Walter Earl of Ormond ; and the creation of the premisses into the manors of Kilcash, Ballenla, and Garryricken, with free warren, and liberty to impark one thousand acres. In 1641 he joined with the Irish ; by whom he was made Governour of the county of Waterford, and in January sent as one of the commissioners for the county of Tipperary, to take the city of Waterford, and seize all the goods of the English, for the maintenance (as they termed it) of the Holy War of the confederate Catholicks ; but they were prevented by the mayor and council, until an opportunity of shipping was got to preserve the goods.

goods. He was a reputed Lieutenant General among the rebels, and acted with great vigour in that station, reducing Caperquin and other places.

He married the lady Frances Touchet, youngest daughter to Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven, and dying in 1701, had issue Walter, his heir-apparent, John, Thomas, Mary, married to Christopher Lord Delvin, and died 28th March 1737; Frances, to Sir Patrick Barnwall, and was buried, 1st February 1709, at St. James's church, Dublin; (being mother of the late Sir George Barnwall, Bart.) and —— married to Sir Redmond Everard, of Fethard in Tipperary, Bart. who died in 1686, and left issue Sir John Everard, Bart. James and Margaret. Col. John Butler, the second son, married Catharine, daughter of James Aylmer, of Cragbryen in the county of Clare, Esq; widow of Sir Nicholas Plunket; and dying in March 1714, had issue Richard Butler, of Westcourt in the county of Tipperary, Esq; who married Helen, third daughter to Thomas Butler, of Kilcash, Esq; as hereafter; and a daughter Mary, married to Mr. Galway of Lota near Cork.

Walter

Walter Butler, of Garryricken, Esq; the eldest son of Richard Butler, the youngest son of Lord Thurles, married the lady Mary Plunket, only daughter to Christopher, the second Earl of Fingal; and dying the year before his father, left three sons and four daughters.

1. Thomas, successor to his grandfather.

2. John Butler, of Garryricken, Esq; who married Frances, daughter to George Butler, of Ballyragget, Esq; and had an only son Walter, who married Eleanor, eldest daughter to Nicholas Morris, of the *Court* in the county of Dublin, Esq; by whom he has issue John Butler, Esq; who is now in possession of the greatest part of the family estate, devised to him by the will of Charles Earl of Arran, after-mentioned.

3. Christopher, titular Archbishop of Cashell.

1. Daughter —— married to —— Tobin, of Cumpshinagh, Esq; by whom she had one daughter, first married to Valentine, youngest brother to Richard Talbot, of Malahyde, Esq; and secondly, to —— Power, Esq;

2. Frances, to Mr. Gould, merchant.

3. Lucy, to Sir Walter Butler, of Polestown, Bart.

4. —— to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Castle-Ishin in the county of Cork, Esq; by whom she had two sons, and a daughter Mary, married to Justin, Earl of Fingal; to Valentine Viscount Kenmare, Esq; and to John Lord Bellew.

THOMAS BUTLER, of *Kilcash*, Esq; who succeeded his grandfather, was Col. of a regiment of foot in the army of King James II. and in 1696 married the lady Margaret Burke, eldest daughter to William Earl of Clanrickard, widow of Bryan Magennis Viscount of Iveagh, and deceasing in 1738, had issue by her, who died at Kilcash 19th July 1744, three sons and five daughters, viz.

1. Richard, killed by a fall from his horse at Kilcash in 1711.
2. Walter, who died, unmarried, of the small-pox, at the Royal Academy in Paris.
3. John Butler, late of Kilcash, Esq;
  1. Daughter Mary, married to Bryan Cave-nagh, of Borrass in the county of Carlow, Esq; who left her a widow 22d April 1741, with one son Thomas, and six daughters, Margaret, Hellen, Frances, Lucy, Honora, and Mary.

2. Ho-

2. Honora, in November 1720, to Valentine Lord Kenmare, and died of the small-pox in 1730, having two sons, Valentine, who died young; Thomas, born in 1726, and two daughters, Hellen, married in 1738-9 to John, son and heir of Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey in the county of Kildare, Esq; who left her a widow in 1743; and Catharine.

3. Hellen, first to Mr. Esmond, brother to Sir Laurence and Sir John Esmond, Barts. and secondly, to Richard Butler, of Westcourt, Esq; as before observed.

4. Margaret, to George Mathew of Thurles, afterwards of Thomastown, Esq; and died 30th July 1743, leaving one daughter.

5. Catharine, the third wife of James Mandeville, of Ballydyne in Tipperary, Esq;

#### First DUKE of ORMOND.

JAMES, the eldest son of Thomas Lord Thurles, and successor to his grandfather Walter, was the *Twelfth Earl* and *First Duke of Ormond*, and was born in the year 1607 \*. He was granted

\* Mr. Carte, in his history of this great man, tells us, that he was born at Clerkenwell in London, 19th October

granted in Ward 26th May 1623, to Richard Earl of Desmond, and by order of King James I. educated under the eye of Doctor George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who took care to have him instructed in the Protestant Religion, as professed in the church of England, to which he adhered with great constancy and steadiness to his death.

On 7th February 1626, his Majesty by privy seal directed, that he might receive all the rents of his lands, which were in sequestration on account of the long unhappy differences between his grandfather and the said Earl of Desmond,

con-

1610; but it appears from the undoubted authority of an inquisition, taken at Clonmell 21st April 1622, after his father's death, before the King's commissioners, upon the oaths of twelve gentlemen of the county of Tipperary, that he must be born in 1607. The words of the inquisition are these: "Prædictus Thomas Vicecomes Thurles 15<sup>th</sup> die Decembris Anno Dom. 1619 obiit, & quidam Jacobus Butler, communiter vocatus Dominus Vicecomes Thurles, fuit filius et hæres præfati Thomæ Butler, et quod prædictus Jacobus Butler, tempore mortis prædicti Thomæ fuit ætatis duodecim annorum, et non amplius."

concerning their respective titles to the estate ; to which in 1629 he put as happy a period, by gaining in marriage the lady Elizabeth Preston, only child of the said Earl of Desmond ; who being then very young and in ward to the Earl of Holland, he was forced to pay that Lord 15,000l. in lieu of her wardship and marriage : soon after which he retired with her to Acton, ten miles from Bristol, where he employed his time in learning the Latin tongue ; and after about a year's stay with his uncle Sir Robert Pointz, came to Ireland in the conclusion of the year 1630 ; where, 2d June 1632, for the fine of 566l. 13s. 4d. he sued out a livery of his lady's estate, as he did of his own 15th August 1633, for the fine of 960l. Irish.

In 1631 he purchased a troop of horse ; and in 1634 gave an uncommon instance of his undaunted resolution, in opposing the commands of the Lord Deputy Wentworth\*. In 1638 his troop

\* The Deputy calling a parliament to meet 14th July at the castle of Dublin, published a proclamation, (to prevent any ill effects from their animosity, which was now risen very high)

troop was taken from him ; but he was promoted to the command of a troop of Cuirassers,

con-

high) that no member, either peer or commoner, should enter with their swords ; which all obeyed, except this young Lord, who told the Usher of the Black Rod at the door, when he demanded his sword, *That if he had his sword it should be in his guts* ; and accordingly entered, and sat in parliament with it : which so incensed the Deputy (not accustomed to have his orders disobeyed) that his lordship was called upon in the evening to answer it ; who thereupon produced his Majesty's writ, calling him to parliament, *Cinctus cum Gladio, or Per Cincturam Gladii* : which answer being unexpected, and finding him likely to prove an untractable companion, it was in deliberation that night between the Lord Deputy and his two friends, Sir George Ratcliffe and Mr. Wandesford, whether to trample under foot, or to oblige so daring a young man, who was now also grown very popular ; when the more benign extreme being resolved on, he was taken into favour ; and by the Deputy, in his letter of the 16th December, recommended to the King to call him into his privy council, as a person of solid judgment, grave and sober carriage, and good affection to his Majesty's service ; who, (added to that testimony) considering both his nobility and worth, thought fit to encourage and enable him for his service ; and therefore, by his letter from Westminster 20th January 1634, ordered the Deputy to call him into the privy council.

consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet, and  
and one hundred and one horsemen ; and 25th  
May 1639, made Custos Rotulorum of the coun-  
ty of Kilkenny ; also in 1640 advanced to the  
command of a regiment of horse, with the pay  
of 1l. 10s. a day ; and 16th September appoint-  
ed Lieutenant-General of the horse, at 4l. a  
day, and commander in chief of all the forces  
in Ireland, in the absence of the Lord Lieu-  
tenant Strafford, which were then raised by  
that Earl, and rendezvoused at Carrickfergus,  
to assist the King against the Scots ; but were the  
same month (upon the pacification) ordered to  
be disbanded, which was not executed till June  
1641.

On 23d October that year the rebellion broke  
out, and his Lordship being then at his house in  
Carrick, the Lord Justice, by an express, noti-  
fied the discovery of the plot ; advised him to  
stand upon his guard ; to make the best provi-  
sion he could for the defence of the country  
about him ; and desired him presently to repair  
to Dublin with his troop of horse : and the King  
referring the whole business of Ireland to the  
parliament of England, they made the Earl of

Ormond

Ormond (that the army might be led by an honourable and promising person) Lieutenant General; who being approved by the King, as one, who, by his relations, integrity, and quality, was pitched on as the fittest person for that employment, his Majesty confirmed him therein by his letter from Edinburgh of the 31st of that month: in which station he behaved with indefatigable activity and undaunted resolution; for, as soon as an army could be raised, he marched from Dublin (31st January), took the castle of Lyons, routed the rebels at Kilfaghlan, secured Naas with a garrison, and placed in the town a new sovereign, eight burgesses, and fifty families of despoiled Protestants; and having lost a trumpeter with four soldiers, by the garrison of Tipper, he marched thither, and caused it, with all therein, to be blown up; after which, 15th April 1642, he gained a very signal victory over the Irish army under the Lord Mountgarret at Kiltrush, on his march from Athy to Dublin, killing seven hundred men, and taking all their ammunition, the General's waggon drawn by eight oxen, and twenty colours. For this great service he received (8th August) a letter of thanks

thanks from the parliament, dated 25th April, with a jewel of 620l. value; and the King, on his part, by privy seal dated at Nottingham 23d August 1642, directed a full discharge to be given him, of what mortgages and debts he stood engaged for to those in actual rebellion, and for which the said mortgages were given; and also by patent, dated at the same place the 30th of that month, created him Marquis of Ormond.

In November 1641 he was joined in commission with the Lord Mountgarret, to govern and command such forces as they should raise, and be armed by the state, for the defence of the county of Kilkenny; and 11th January 1642, commissioned, with others, to receive the propositions of the Irish confederate recusants. In March 1642, he took the castles of Castlemartin, Kildare, Tully, and Timolin; whence marching to Ross, he obtained, on the 18th, a complete victory, though at a great disadvantage, over General Preston. Soon after which, a proposal being set on foot by the King, for a cessation of arms with the Irish for one whole year, he was appointed to conclude it by the

King's letters, dated at Oxford 23d April, 3d May, and 31st July 1643, and by commission under the great seal, dated at Dublin 31st August, authorizing him to treat and conclude for his Majesty, and in his name, with his said subjects, upon a cessation of arms for one whole year, to begin at such time as to him should be thought fit, and upon such articles and agreements, as to him should seem necessary for his Majesty's service; or otherwise to break off the treaty, as he should see cause. Accordingly he concluded the treaty 15th September, by which they were to pay 30,800l. and send succours to the King in England: and 16th November his lordship sent to England about two thousand men; and 3d December thirteen hundred foot and one hundred and forty horse, under the command of Colonel Robert Byron.

The cessation being thus concluded, his influence, fidelity, and diligence, became so conspicuous, that it was thought necessary to confer upon him the government of the kingdom; and accordingly being appointed by the King at Oxford, 13th November 1643, Lord Lieutenant  
of

of Ireland, he was sworn 21st January following; and 23d March had a reversionary grant of the government of the fort of Duncannon, after the death of Laurence Lord Esmond, with an augmentation of the warders from thirty to an hundred; and that nobleman dying 26th March 1645, he had a grant thereof 5th December 1646, for life. The Irish agents presenting to the King several propositions in order to a firm and settled peace; his Majesty appointed the Marquis of Ormond, by commission dated at Buckingham 24th June 1644, to treat concerning the establishment of a firm and perfect peace in Ireland; and if he found it not reasonable to consent to such propositions as should be made for a full peace, then to conclude upon a further cessation of arms. By virtue of this commission he concluded a peace, consisting of thirty articles, which was signed and sealed 28th March 1646; whereby the Irish were to furnish a body of ten thousand men for the service of the King against the parliament: and he had a commission 17th August, authorizing him to give out commissions for raising officers,

officers, as well natives of Ireland, as others his Majesty's subjects.

He continued in the government until the year 1647, when, with the King's approbation, he concluded a treaty with the parliament's commissioners, 18th June, for delivering into their hands the next day all the garrisons of the kingdom, which he did, together with the city of Dublin; and 28th July the *Regalia* of the government. He then left the kingdom, and landed 2d August at Bristol; about which time the King being delivered by the Scots to the English army, and brought a prisoner to Hampton Court, he attended his Majesty there, who received him with extraordinary grace, as a person who had served him with great zeal and fidelity, and with the utmost universal testimony of all good men. After some stay in England, he embarked on board a shallop, in the obscure and unguarded port of *Hastings* in Sussex, (25th December) which safely transported him to Dieppe in Normandy; whence he waited on the Queen and Prince of Wales at Paris, by whom he was consulted in every transaction, being the person

person most depended upon to begin to give a turn to their fortune.

Here he held a close correspondence with the Lord Inchiquin, on whose promise to prepare the province of Munster to receive him, as the King's Lord Lieutenant, he ventured over, and arrived at Cork 29th September 1648; whence 11th October he went to his house of Carrick, and there treated of peace with the commissioners of the general assembly, which (17th January) was solemnly confirmed and proclaimed at Kilkenny; on the 30th of which month the King being beheaded, the Marquis received the news with inexpressible grief, and a suitable resentment; and 17th February King Charles II. continuing him Lord Lieutenant he caused him to be solemnly proclaimed 19th March, and used his utmost endeavours to recover the kingdom to his obedience; which proving ineffectual, he appointed the Marquis of Clanrickard his Deputy; and again leaving Ireland 6th December 1650, arrived safe in France, where he gave the Queen an account of the condition of the kingdom; and for these his services to his King and country,

try, was excepted from pardon for life or estate, by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settlement of Ireland.

When the King returned to Paris after his defeat at Worcester, he was sworn of the privy council; and constantly attending his Majesty, was consulted by him in all his affairs. In 1654, with great steadiness of spirit, he brought the Duke of Gloucester from the Queen at Paris to the King at Cologne, to prevent his being perverted in his religion; and soon after attended the Princess Royal from the Hague to the King; as he did his Majesty in his journey to Frankfort; and was present at the interview with the famous Christina, Queen of Sweden, at Koningstein. In June following he was dispatched to engage the Duke of Neuburg's interest, to dispose the court of Brussels to espouse the King's cause, and promote a treaty of alliance between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties. When the King settled at Bruges, and raised four regiments, he gave the command of one, in December 1656, to the Marquis, that the Irish might be tempted to come over and increase his forces;

forces ; and by the Marquis's interest, the town of St. Ghislain, in which the French had a garrison, was delivered up to the Spaniards in the beginning of 1657, a service of great importance, considering its vicinity to Brussels ; and in February after, he was present at the Duke of York's attempt upon Mardike, when he had his horse killed under him.

Having been elected a Knight of the Garter 18th September N. S. 1649, he constantly wore the ensigns, though not installed or invested with the habit till 15th April 1661 ; and on his Majesty's restoration was appointed, 1st June 1660, Lord Steward of the household, sworn of his privy council, made a Lord of his bed-chamber, and soon after Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, High Steward of the city and liberties of Westminster, Kingston, and Bristol ; and was restored to the chancellorship of the university of Dublin, which he had held before the usurpation, and soon redressed the evils which had befallen it in that period. In consideration of his distinguished loyalty, services, and sufferings, he was created a Peer of England 20th July 1660,

1660, by the titles of Baron Butler of Llanthony, and Earl of Brecknock. On 30th November 1660, the King, by his declaration from Whitehall, appointed the Duke of Albemarle, and the Marquis, trustees for the several towns of Ireland, and other the securities for the satisfaction of the arrears of the forty-nine officers. On 7th February 1660, he was made Colonel of a regiment of horse, and Captain of a foot company; and 30th March 1661, created Lord High Steward of England to assist at the coronation on the 23d April, in which solemn procession he walked immediately before the King, and carried St. Edward's crown, wherewith his Majesty was crowned: and that very day (30th March) was created Duke of Ormond in Ireland, with the creation fee of 40l. payable out of the Exchequer. And the county of Tipperary, which had been seized by King James I. was restored by patent 2d April 1662, to which the King added the County-Cross of Tipperary; which grants were confirmed by act of parliament; and by the acts of settlement he was restored to his whole estate.

On

On 4th November 1661, he was declar'd Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to universal satisfaction; and arriving at Dublin 27th July 1662, after a dangerous passage, (being the day of the same month, on which fifteen years before he had been compelled to deliver up the government to the English parliament) he continued in the administration until 14 February 1668, when he was succeeded by John Lord Robarts, and the parliament of Ireland, as a testimony of their gratitude and affection, presented him with a gift of 30,000l. but his removal (accomplished by the Duke of Buckingham and other enemies) prevented his receipt of 98,256l. due to him, which made him all his life struggle with many difficulties, and at his death leave debts of 89,324l. 13s. 10d. after having lost for his loyalty, beyond all profits received, 868,590l. 16s. 9d. His Majesty by patent, dated at Westminster 23d April 1662, having thought fit to raise in England a regiment of twelve hundred foot, to be his regiment of guards in Ireland, authorized his Grace to raise and transport them into this kingdom, and to give

commissions to such as he should think fit to be officers. On 20th February 1663, he was made commander of the port of *Passage* in the county of Waterford ; and 24th July 1669, empowered to hold court of sessions and gaol delivery in the County Palatine of Tipperary.

On Wednesday 4th August 1669, he was chosen Chancellor of the university of Oxford, on the resignation of Doctor Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who earnestly recommended him to be his successor, having a great and just opinion of his integrity and honour ; and to shew the higher esteem of him, he did this at a juncture when his Grace was out of favour at court. On 24th August 1677, he was a third time sworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which station he continued till 1682, when with great difficulty he procured leave to go to England ; and 9th November following was created an English Duke, retaining the title of Ormond, with the creation fee of 40 l. a year, in consideration of his faithful services, and particularly for his keeping the kingdom of Ireland quiet

all

all the time of the popish plot, whilst England was in the utmost distraction.

On the 15th February 1684, he was continued by King James II. Lord Steward of his household, and constituted Lord High Steward of England for his coronation, at which, 23d April 1685, he assisted by carrying the same crown as before at the coronation of King Charles II. This solemnity performed, he returned to Ireland ; but in March following was recalled\*, and on his arrival at court, found himself

\* During his administration of affairs in Ireland, he procured many favours from the crown, for the public benefit of the kingdom. In August 1660, he prevailed with the King to fill the four archiepiscopal, and twelve episcopal sees with the most eminent men to be found among the Irish clergy ; at which time great endeavours being used to prevent the admission of episcopacy, and the constitution of the church of England, the clergy of Ireland addressed themselves to him for protection, and soon felt the good effects of his interposition : and the grants he procured for them, drew from all the Bishops in Dublin an address of thanks, in the name of all the orthodox clergy of Ireland. And that the kingdom might never want an able and learned clergy, he had a body

self in displeasure with the King ; had his regiment taken from him ; and perceiving the measures, which the King was pursuing, would carry him to the most violent actions, he entertained dismal apprehensions of what might ensue, which are thought to have hastened his death, that happened 21st July 1688, at his seat of Kingston-Hall in the county of Dorset ; and 4th August he was interred in Westminster-

Abby ;

of statutes drawn up for the government of the University of Dublin, to whom he was an eminent and singular benefactor in many respects. At a considerable expence and labour he revived the linen manufacture, the foundation of which was laid by the Earl of Strafford, to which is owing its now flourishing state. He obtained the allowance of a free trade to all foreign nations, either in war or peace with England. He procured the King's letters for incorporating a college of physicians in Dublin, to improve the science, and reform the practice of physic in Ireland (which society had the grant of a new charter 29th September 1692.) He accomplished the foundation of the hospital near Dublin, for ancient and maimed officers and soldiers of Ireland, which, 19th February 1683, was incorporated a body politic of governors, to have perpetual succession, &c.

Abby\* ; having passed through a long life, and variety of fortunes, with honour and reputation ; been beloved and esteemed by the good men of all parties ; and died as much regretted as it was possible for man to be, without courting popular applause, or pursuing any other rule in his conduct, than doing what, in his own judgment, was right.

By his aforesaid lady, (who was godmother, with the Dutchess of Buckingham, to the late Queen Mary ; died 21st July 1684, in the sixtieth year of her age, and was buried in West-

minster-

\* He founded a public school, called the College of Kilkenny, and endowed it with lands to the amount of 140l. a year. He set up and encouraged, at a great expence, both the woollen and linen manufactures. He lived to see four Kings, three of whom he served for fifty-seven years, with an unshaken zeal and untainted loyalty, as all his ancestors had done before him. He had seen three generations above him, his father, grandfather, and great-great uncle Thomas Earl of Ormond ; and as many below him, his son, his grandson, and his great-grandson Thomas, who was playing in the room but a few hours before his death, being about two years old.

minster-Abby) his Grace had issue eight sons and two daughters.

1. Thomas, born in 1632, who died before he was two days old, and was buried at Kilkenny.

2. Thomas, Earl of Offory.

3. James, born in 1635, who did not live above two days, and was buried at Kilkenny.

4. James, born 20th March 1636, and dying 3d April 1645, was buried in Christ Church.

5. RICHARD, born 15th June 1639, was created 13th May 1662, Baron Butler of Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tullogh, and Earl of ARRAN, with limitation of the honours to the issue-male of his brother John; was sworn of the privy council 26th August 1663; and purchasing the isles of Arran from Erasmus Smith, Esq; had a confirmation thereof, and of divers other lands, by several patents under the acts of settlement. The King having, 13th November 1665, ordered certain light houses to be built in or near the ports of Dublin, Carrickfergus, Waterford, and Kingsale, for the preservation of ships, which were to pay a certain duty

duty for the charge and maintenance thereof, his Majesty, 29th March 1667, granted those that were then built (viz. two upon the Hill of Howth, one in the Isle of Magee, two near Kingsale, and one at the Tower of Hooke, otherwise the Tower of Rosse) to his Lordship for sixty-one years, at the rent of 40s. On 1st September 1666, he was made Alnager of Ireland; and 15 May 1671, had a warrant to receive the pay of two common soldiers out of each field company, and of one soldier out of every other company in his Majesty's regiment of guards in Ireland: of which regiment having the command, he did good service in reducing the mutineers of Carrickfergus; and also behaved with distinguished valour in the sea-fight of 1673 with the Dutch; for which he was created, 27th August that year, a peer of England, by the title of *Baron Butler of Weston*. On 21st October 1675, he was made Custos Rotulorum of the county of Carlow; and 2d May 1682, sworn deputy to his father in the government of the kingdom; being also 10th September 1684, made

made Marshal of the army, with the fee of 52*l.*  
17*s.* 8*d.* per month.

He first married, in September 1664, the lady Mary Steuart, only surviving child of James Duke of Richmond and Lenox, (who died 30 March 1655,) and heir to her brother Esme, who died in 1660, æt. 10; but by her, who died 4th July 1667, at the age of eighteen years, and was buried 19th August in Kilkenny, with all the pomp that her quality and the memory of her virtues deserved, (the like solemnity having never been seen in Ireland) he had no issue: and he married secondly, in June 1673, Dorothy, daughter to John Ferrers of Tamworth-Castle in Warwickshire, Esq; and by her, who deceased 30th April 1715, had several children, whereof only one daughter survived him (who died 26th January 1685, and was buried in Westminster-Abby) and was the lady Charlotte, born 30th November 1678, and married 1st June 1699 to Charles Lord Cornwallis, whose widow she died 8th August 1725, and was mother of Charles, now Lord Cornwallis.

6. Walter,

6. Walter, born 6th September 1641, died in March 1643, and was buried in Christ-Church.

7. JOHN, born in 1643, was Captain of the troop of horse-guards in Ireland; and 13th April 1676, created Baron of Aghrim, Viscount of Clonmor, and Earl of GOWRAN. In January 1676, he married the lady Anne Chichester, only daughter to Arthur Earl of Donegal; but his Lordship travelling to Paris for the recovery of his health, died there in August 1677, leaving no issue, whereby the titles ceased.

8. James, born in 1645, who being carried to take the air in a coach, and the horses running away with the coachman down the *Phænix-Hill* near Dublin, the woman who had the care of him, in her fright threw him out of the window, and he was killed by the fall 20th May 1646, being six months old.

1. Daughter lady Elizabeth was born 29th June 1640, and in 1656 married to Philip Stanhope, the second Earl of Chesterfield, to whom she was second wife, and died in July 1665.

2. Lady Mary, born in 1646, was married at Kilkenny 27th October 1662, to William Cavendish, the fourth Earl (afterwards Duke) of Devonshire, and was grandmother of William Duke of Devonshire, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and dying 31st July 1710, was buried in Westminster-Abby.

THOMAS, Earl of OSSORY, the eldest son, born at Kilkenny 8th July 1634, by the time he was twenty-one years of age, gave such proofs of his genius, prudence, good disposition and virtue, that Sir Robert Southwell then drew his character, and shewed him to the world in very lively colours. “ He is, says he, a “ young man with a very handsome face, a “ good head of hair, well-set, very good-natur’d, “ rides the great horse very well, is a very good “ tennis-player, fencer and dancer ; understands “ musick, and plays on the guitarre and lute ; “ speaks French elegantly, reads Italian fluent- “ ly ; is a good historian ; and so well versed in “ romances, that if a gallery be full of pictures  
and

" and hangings, he will tell the stories of all  
 " that are there described. He shuts up his  
 " door at eight o'clock in the evening, and  
 " studies till midnight; he is temperate, cour-  
 " teous, and excellent in all his behaviour."

On the 8th February 1660, he was made Colonel of a regiment of foot in Ireland; and 13th June 1661, Colonel of the next regiment of horse that should become void; and on the Earl of Mountrath's death, succeeded to his troop of horse and regiment of foot; was appointed on the 19th, Lieutenant General of the horse; sworn of the privy council 16th April 1661; and his Majesty judging it of importance to his service, summoned him by writ 22d June 1662, to the house of peers in this kingdom; at which time he represented the city of Bristol and the university of Dublin; and 8th August being brought by the commons to the bar of the house of lords, an order was made, that by the consent of the Earls bench, the Earl of Offory should be placed above all of that degree. By patent 16th September 1665, he was constituted Lieutenant General of the army in Ireland; and the next year a Lord of the King's bedchamber;

ber ; was sworn in June of the privy council of England ; and 14th September summoned by writ to the English parliament, by the title of Lord Butler of More Park.

In the years 1664 and 1668 he was deputy to his father ; and 24th April 1669, had full power granted him to give licences for the transporting of wool. In January 1671, he received a commission to command the *Resolution*, a third rate ship, and another in April 1672, to command the *Victory*, a second rate, and 3d June behaved with great valour and conduct in *Southwold Bay* fight with the Dutch, endeavouring to lay Admiral de Ruyter's ship aboard, but he sheering off, avoided the engagement. The Earl of Offory however, gained so much reputation, that when he returned to court, he was 30th September elected a Knight of the Garter, and 29th October installed at Windsor. In November he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the court of France, with compliments of condolance on the death of Louis-Francis, Duke of Anjou, and at his parting was presented with a jewel of 2000 l. value. On 17th May 1673, the King gave him the command of the *St. Mael,*

*chael*, a first rate ship, then newly built, and made him Rear Admiral of the blue squadron, in order to that great sea-fight against the Dutch, which happened shortly after, wherein, as Anthony à Wood says, “ He gallantly acted beyond the fiction of a romance.” After the fight he was made Rear Admiral of the red squadron ; and 10th September displayed the union flag, as commander in chief of the whole fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert, by the King’s special command. On 10th November 1674, he embarked for Holland, to treat with the Prince of Orange concerning a marriage with the lady Mary, eldest daughter of James Duke of York ; was appointed in August 1675 a commissioner of the admiralty ; had a pension 13th March following, granted for three years, of 2666 l. 13 s. 4 d. a year ; and 18th November 1676, was sworn Lord Chamberlain to Queen Catharine.

In July 1677 he joined the Prince of Orange at the siege of Charleroy ; and in February following going over to command the English forces in the pay of the States, had a commission from them to be Colonel and Captain of one of their six regiments, being also made Major General

neral and Commander in Chief of the English brigade, by the Prince of Orange's patent ; and in the campaign of 1678, was fought the famous battle of Mons, in which the Mareschal de Luxembourg was forced to retreat, and the Earl of Offory gained so much glory ; the States of Holland, the Duke de Villa-Hermosa, Governor of the Low Countries, and the King of Spain himself, in a letter under his own hand, acknowledging his great services in that campaign. But this excellent nobleman (of whom enough can never be said) was snatched away by a fever at Whitehall 30th July 1680, to the universal regret of England, and the general grief of great part of Europe, and his body was conveyed to the family vault in the cathedral of Kilkenny.

He married 17th November 1659, N. S. the lady Amelia Nassau, eldest daughter to Louis Lord of Beverweart, La Leeke, Odyke, and Averquerque, Governor of Sluys, natural son to Maurice, Prince of Orange, by madame de Beverweart, Countess of Mecklin, and had issue by her (who was naturalized by act of parliament 13th September 1660, and buried in Christ-Church 27th January 1684) six sons and as many daughters, who all died young or unmarried, except

except two sons and three daughters, viz. *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Charles* late Earl of *Arran*; lady *Elizabeth*, married in July 1673, to William-Richard-George, the ninth Earl of Derby, died 28th June 1717, and was buried 12th July in Westminster-Abby; she had issue by the said Earl one son and two daughters; viz. *James Lord Strange*, who died at Venice in the life-time of his father—lady *Henrietta* and lady *Elizabeth*—the latter of whom died April 24, 1714; the former was first married to John Annesly Earl of Anglesea; and secondly, to John Lord Ashburnham, and died the 26th of June 1718, in the thirty-first year of her age: lady *Emilia*, lately died unmarried; and lady *Henrietta*, married in 1696 to Henry D'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham, her first cousin, and died 11th October 1724, leaving two daughters, the present lady *Frances Elliot*, married to Colonel Elliot, by whom she has no children; and the late Countess Cowper, wife of the late Earl Cowper (son of the late Chancellor) who is dead, and has left two children, the present Earl Cowper, and his sister lady *Caroline Seymour*, wife of Henry Seymour, Esq; member for Huntingdon, who has children by her.

JAMES,

JAMES, the Second Duke of Ormond, was born 29th April 1665, in the castle of Dublin, when his father was Deputy to his grandfather; was educated in Christ-Church, Oxford; went a voluntier in April 1684 to the siege of Luxembourg, then invested by the French, whence he returned to London in July, and was made Colonel of a regiment of horse in Ireland. In May 1685 he was appointed a Lord of his Majesty's bedchamber; and serving in the army, sent down into the West against the Duke of Monmonth, had a share in the victory over that unfortunate nobleman 6th July, at Sedgemore near Bridgewater. He was elected Chancellor of the university of Oxford 25th July 1688, in the room of his grandfather, and installed 23d August at his house in St. James's Square. To his power he opposed the despotic measures of King James's court; and 17th November 1688, joined with several Lords and Bishops, in a petition to the King, to prevent, by calling a free parliament, the miseries his person and kingdoms were exposed to; but meeting with a sharp answer, his Grace left the court, along with Prince George

of

of Denmark; and declaring for the laws and liberties of his country, was one of the first of the English nobility that went over to the Prince of Orange; for which King James seized his estate in Ireland, to the value of 25,000 l. a year, and 20th April 1692, excepted him out of his general pardon; his parliament at Dublin having attainted him 7th May 1689.

On King William's advancement to the throne, his Grace 14th February 1688 (the day after the King and Queen were proclaimed) was made a Gentleman of his bedchamber, and Colonel of the second troop of guards; installed a Knight of the Garter 5th April 1689, and on the 11th, constituted High Constable of England for their Majesties coronation. In 1690 he attended his Majesty into Ireland; was at the battle of the Boyne, and two days after detached with his uncle Henry Lord Auverquerque, to secure and take possession of the city of Dublin; and the King afterwards advancing towards Kilkenny, his Grace was dispatched from Castledermot, to secure that city and the adjacent country from plunder; and when his Majesty came there 19th

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O

July,

July, he splendidly entertained him in his castle, attended him into England and Holland ; and 29th July 1693, was at the battle of Landen, wherein he charged the enemy at the head of one of Lumley's squadrons, received several wounds, and having his horse shot under him, was rescued by a gentleman of the French King's guards from the hands of a villain about to stab him ; so that being taken prisoner, he was carried to Namure, but was after exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, made prisoner by Brigadier Churchill.

By Queen Anne he was appointed 20th April 1702, Commander in Chief of the land forces, sent against France and Spain, when he destroyed the French fleet, sunk the Spanish galleons in the harbour of Vigo, and took the fort of Redondella, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. On 24th June 1702 he was made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset ; and 4th February following her Majesty declared him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he was received with all demonstrations of joy ; and during his stay till the year 1706, in this high

high post, governed with more affection from the people, and kept his court in greater splendor, than ever was known in this kingdom.

In 1707 he was appointed Colonel of the third troop of horse-guards ; and 19th October 1710 again declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; also 1st January 1711 made Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, and declared Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the land forces in Great Britain, or which were or should be employed abroad, in conjunction with the troops of the allies ; which post he held till the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. On 26th June 1713 he was made Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle ; and, on the Queen's death, was one of the privy council, who signed the proclamation, declaring King George I. to be the only lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain ; on whose arrival he was graciously received by his Majesty, appointed of his privy council in Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset ; from which he was removed a few days after, as he had been 18th September before from being Captain General

neral of the army, the Lord Viscount Townshend then acquainting him, that his Majesty had no longer occasion for his service in that quality, but would be glad to see him at court.

The parliament having met on the 17th March 1714, his Grace was, on the 21st of June following, impeached by Mr. Secretary Stanhope of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. Upon this occasion the abilities of the unprejudiced were exerted in his favour; who expatiated upon the nobleness of his birth and qualifications, the services he and his noble ancestors had done to the crown and the nation; and observed, that his conduct under the late Queen (his sovereign) was in obedience only to her commands. The late Sir Joseph Jekyll particularly said, If there was room for mercy he hoped it would be shewn to so noble, generous, and courageous a peer, who had for so many years exerted the great accomplishments he possessed, for the good and honour of his country: and that as the statute of Edward III. on which the charge of high treason against him was to be grounded, had been mitigated by subsequent acts,

acts, the house ought not, in his opinion, to take advantage of that act against the Duke; but only impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors.

However, the violence of party overwhelmed these arguments; for the question being put, was carried for the impeachment of the Duke; who, to avoid the impending storm of parliamentary prosecution, fomented by a furious spirit of revenge, retired into France on the 8th of August \*. And having omitted to surrender within the time limited, the house of Lords ordered his name and armorial bearings to be erased out of the list of peers; an inventory to be made of his personal estate, and his atchievement as Knight of the Garter to be taken down from St. George's Chapel at Windsor. A man of candour cannot, without an emotion of grief and indig-

\* His Grace was greatly blamed by many of his real friends for absconding; it being the general opinion, notwithstanding the violence of the then court party, that had he stood his trial, his innocent and good intentions in all his actions would have cleared him from the imputed guilt of them.

indignation, reflect upon the ruin of the antient, noble, and illustrious house of Ormond, in the person of a brave, generous, and humane nobleman, to whom no crime was imputed, but that of having obeyed the command of his sovereign.

This great but unfortunate nobleman married to his first wife, 15th July 1682, Anne, eldest daughter to Laurence Earl of Rochester, who dying 25th January 1684, of a miscarriage in Dublin, aged seventeen years and three days, was buried in the family vault in Christ-Church : and he married secondly, 3d August 1685, Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Henry first Duke of Beaufort, and by her, who died 19th November 1733, in the 69th year of her age, and was buried in Westminster-Abby, he had one son Thomas, born 26th September 1686, who died 27th February 1689, and was there buried ; and five daughters, whereof the ladies Mary, Emilia, and Henrietta died in their infancy ; lady Elizabeth died unmarried 20th April 1750, and was buried with her father in Henry VIIth's chapel in Westminster-Abby ; and lady Mary was married, 21st October 1710,

John Lord Ashburnham, and dying 2d January 1712, æt. 23, without issue, was buried at Ashburnham.

His Grace chiefly resided at Avignon, was Captain General of his Most Catholic Majesty's forces, from whom he received a pension of 2000 pistoles, and departing this life 16th November 1745, N. S. his corps was, by the permission of the late King, sent for by his brother Lord Arran, and buried in the Ormond vault in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster-Abby.

The chief titles and posts enjoyed by his Grace in the year 1713, were as follow; viz. Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ormond, in England and Ireland; Earl of Offory and Brecknock, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, Dingwall, Langthony and Moor Park, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County Palatine of Tipperary, Chief Butler of Ireland, one of her Majesty's most honourable privy council, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle,

Lord

**L**ord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, Chancellor of the university of Oxford and Dublin, High Steward of the cities of Westminster, Bristol and Exeter, Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, and Captain General and Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's land forces.

His Grace, before his first marriage, had contracted an engagement with a young lady of a very distinguished family, by whom he had a son, who was bred up by his father the Duke, and considered by him as if he had been legitimate; and always lived in the family with the Duke and Duchess, and their children lady Elizabeth and lady Mary. This son, whose name was William, was bred up in the army, and who in 1709 obtained a Major's commission of dragoons, under John Churchill the late Duke of Marlborough; and in 1712, married a daughter of Captain Harrison, of the antient family of Sir Thomas Harrison Knt. of Elthorpe in Yorkshire, (brother to James Harrison of Copgrave, Esq; and to Captain Harrison, who was Captain of the Royal William, a first rate, in  
the

the year 1735,) by whom he had two children; the present James Butler, Esq; late of the navy, and a daughter who died an infant.

CHARLES Earl of ARRAN, the younger son of Thomas Earl of Offory, by his wife the lady Amelia Naffau, daughter to Lewis de Naffau Lord of Beverwaert, son to the illustrious Maurice Prince of Orange and Count of Naffau, was born 4th September 1671; and, by King William, made a Lord of his bedchamber, Colonel of a regiment of horse; and, by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 15th January 1693, and, by patent \* 8th March following, created Baron of

P Clough-

\* The preamble. Nos regia mente recolentes eximia merita et virtutes prædilecti et fidelis subditi nostri Caroli Butler, filii secundo geniti egregii viri Thomæ nuper Comitis de Offory, necnon fidelitatem erga Nos illustrem, ac res per illum contra inimicos nostros fortissime gestas, in magnum rerum nostrarum emolumentum, quæ omnia simul cum pætūs ejus nobilitate et hæreditario ejus erga coronam nostram Angliæ studio, nobis amplissime innotuerint. Hinc est quod nos præfatum Carolum Butler pro talibus meritis perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tulloch, and Earl of Arran ; and also a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Butler of Weston.

His Lordship, 14th January 1702, was made a Brigadier General of her Majesty's armies, and 22d April 1708 a Lieutenant General. By patent, 6th June 1712, he was constituted Master of the Ordnance, in the room of Lieutenant General Ingoldsby deceased ; but this he resigned on the Queen's demise. In July 1713 he was made Governor of Dover Castle, and Deputy Warden of the Cinque Ports, which he also resigned at the same time. On 10th September 1715 he was elected Chancellor of the university of Oxford ; and 28th February following Lord High Steward of the city and liberties of Westminster.

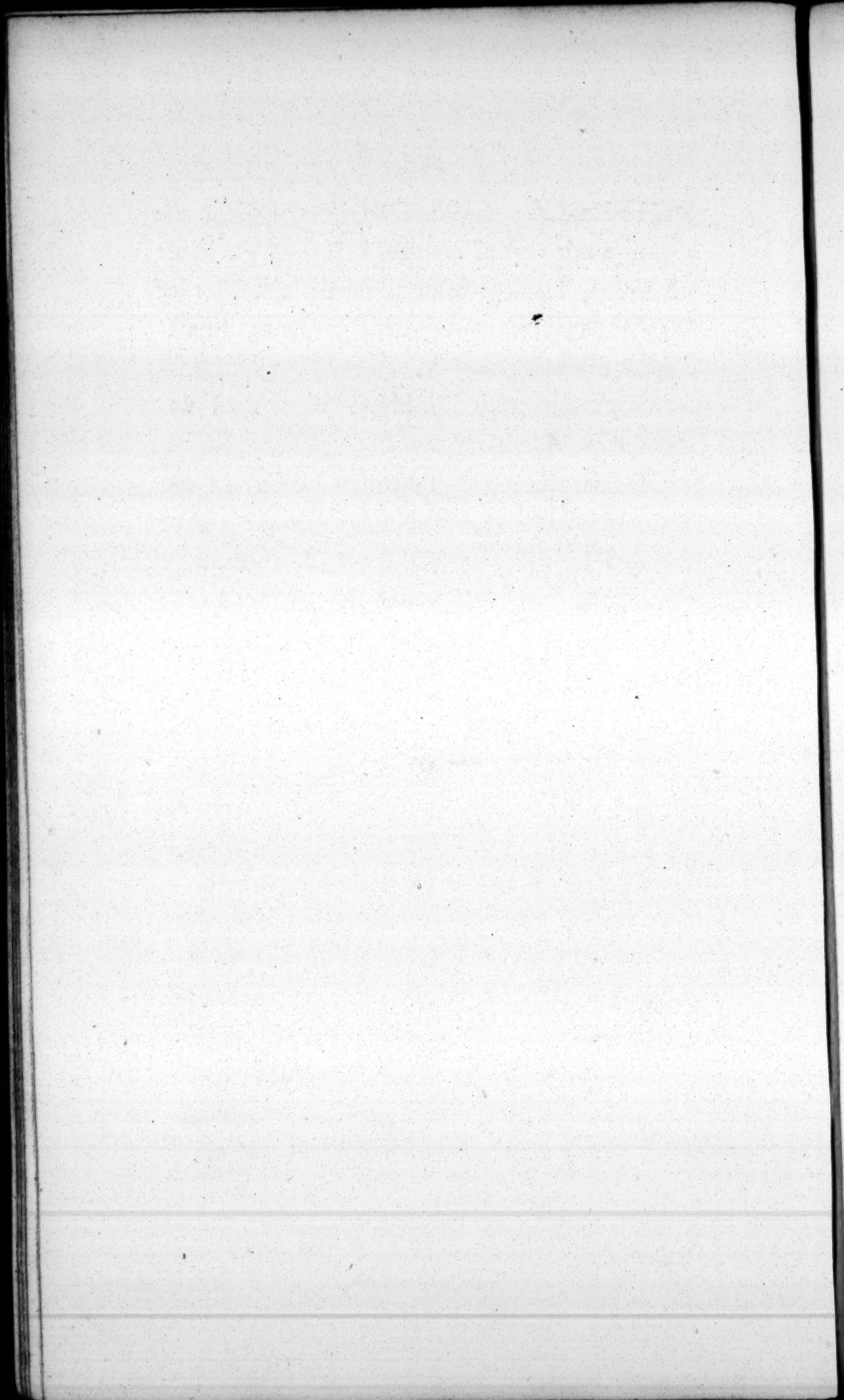
He married Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter to Thomas Lord Crew of Stene, and sister to the Duchess of Kent ; but by her, (who became coheir to her uncle Nathaniel Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, who died without issue 18th September 1721) his Lordship had no children.

His

His Lordship died in December 1758, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, Father of the house of Lords, leaving behind him the character of a nobleman of the greatest benevolence, humanity and virtue.

Lady Emilia, his Lordship's sister, died unmarried in March 1761.

Of this great and illustrious family, in the space of 466 years, which was from the 31st of Henry III. to the first of George I. there were eleven who were twenty-nine times either Lords Justices, Deputies, or Lords Lieutenants of Ireland.



# B U T L E R,

## EARL of CARRICK.

THE reader may find, under the title of Arran, that John Butler, the second son of Edmond Earl of Carrick, by his wife Joan, daughter to John, the first Earl of Kildare, is observed to give rise to this noble branch of the family.

Which John was seated at Clonamilchon in the county of Tipperary, where he departed this life in the year 1330, and by his wife Johanna left EDMOND his successor there, who by Catharine his wife had issue PIERCE (Peter) Butler, Esq; of Clonamilchon, the father of JAMES, the father of another JAMES, whose son of the same

same name by his wife Margaret, left PETER Butler of the said place, Esq; whose wife was named Sibilla, and his son and heir JAMES (Oge) Butler, who married a daughter of the Lord Dunboyne, and had JAMES his successor, who taking to wife Honora, daughter of —— Fitz-Patrick, left issue Sir JAMES Butler of Lismallen, Knt. who married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Earl of Ormond, and had Sir PIERCE Butler of Lismallin and Clonamilchon, Knt. who, by privy seal, dated at Westminster 12th March 1628, and, by patent \* at Dublin  
12th

\* The preamble. Cum dignitates et honorum tituli inter alia munera, quibus principes eorum subditus atque servos optime de republica merentes remunerare solent, præcipuum locum obtinere videntur, quia præstantissimarum sempernaturumque virtutum perenne sunt testimonium, quod non seipso tantum, qui eis potiti sunt, exornant, et illustrant, verum etiam eximiam felicitatem ævis temporibusque futuris ad eorum posteritatem efficiunt redundare. Nos igitur animadverentes atque considerantes bona et pergrata officia nobis et coronæ nostræ perfecta per fidelem atque nobis dilectum subditum nostrum Petrum, alias Pierce, Butler de Lismalin, in Comitatu Tipperary in regno nostro Hibernia Militem,

*eiusque*

12th May 1629, was created (first) *Viscount of Skerrin*; and in the parliament, which met 14th July 1634, he took his seat in the house of peers. On 5th August that year, for the fine of 75 l. Irish, he had a special livery of his inheritance, with a grant of the value and forfeiture of his marriage, paying 133l. 6s. 8d. to the crown; and 2d January 1636, procured a licence of free-warren in all his lands and woods of Lismallin and Tullagh in Tipperary, with liberty to impark 200 acres for deer, and what other game he pleased; in which year he made a settlement of his estate to himself for life, remainder to his son James and his heirs male, &c.

He

eiusque progenitores; insuper etiam recogitantes se generosum esse antiquo stemmate atque nobili genere prognatum, multisque virtutibus imbutum; respectu etium amplæ fortunæ atque patrimonii ejusdem Petri, alias Pierce, Butler, Militis, cum inter proceres nostros ordinare, et titulum, honorem, atque dignitatem Vice-comitis in hoc regno nostro Hiberniæ sibi conferre gratiose placemur. Sciatis igitur quod nos, in gratia animi nostri testimonium, et quia volumus hunc præfatum Petrum, alias Pierce, Butler, Militem, pro suo justo merito, et ex virtutibus suis, ampliori honoris titulo et favoris nostri charactere ornandum, de gratia nostra speciali, &c.

He was a nobleman of great spirit and bravery (the inherent virtues of his family) and, in the beginning of the rebellion of 1641, his tenants being plundered of their goods and cattle, he recovered them in December that year; but afterwards taking part with the Irish, he was made Lord General of their army under the Lord Mountgarret, whom he accompanied into the province of Munster, and in 1643, attended him at the sieges of Ballynekill and Borass in the Queen's County; and being also a commander in the Munster army under Garrett Barrey, he was at the siege of the castle of Limerick; in the battles of Liscarrol and Rosse, and continued very active and serviceable to the Roman Catholics during the progress of that war, for which he was indicted and outlawed. On 31st March 1660 he makes his will, and directs that his body should be buried in the abbey of Kilcowley; and having married Ellen, second daughter to Walter Earl of Ormond, had issue three sons and three daughters: viz.

i. James, his heir apparent.

2. Colonel

2. Colonel Richard Butler, a stout and active officer in the army of the confederate Catholics, by whom he was much esteemed. On 29th July 1642 he was at the taking of Kilfinny Castle in the county of Limerick from the lady Elizabeth Dowdall, under Lord General Patrick Purcell of Ballycullane, with seven thousand men, of which army he was Serjeant-Major-General; reduced the castle of Crom 1st August, and Newcastle on the 15th; but was taken prisoner by the Lord Inchiquin in the battle of Liscarrol, being the last man of the Irish army that retired. He did not remain long confined, for 18th March following he was at the battle of Rosse: and in April and May 1643, at the sieges and surrender of Ballynakill and Borrass. His issue were two sons and two daughters, Edmund, Pierce; Ellen, married to William Kelly of Gragah in Tipperary, gent. and Elizabeth, to Nicholas Knaresbrough (commonly called Crainborough) of Ballycallan in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.

3. Theobald, who lived some time beyond sea, but returning to Ireland, resided at Lismal-

lin, and afterwards at Ballycallan, where he died without issue in 1669, and was buried with his father. The daughters were, Margaret, the first wife of Bryan, the seventh Lord of Upper-Ossory; Mary; and Ellen, married to James, the fourth Lord Dunboyne.

James Butler, Esq; the eldest son, lived at Fenure in the county of Tipperary, and in 1636 married Ellan, eldest daughter of Edmond Lord Dunboyne, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Cahier, and dying at London in 1638, had issue by her, who after married Gerald Grace of Ballylinch, Esq; two sons, PIERCE and Edmond, the elder of whom succeeding his grandfather, was the *Second Viscount*. He was born 3d September 1637; resided before his accession to the honour at *Dance* in the county of Clare; and, his ancestors having been Roman-Catholics, he became a Protestant as soon as he arrived to years of understanding; and after the restoration had four grants of lands under the acts of settlement.—He married Ellin, daughter to John Bryan of Bawnemore (or Whiteswall) in the county of Kilkenny,

Kilkenny, Esq; \* (by his wife Jane, eldest daughter to Sir Thomas Loftus of Killyan, Knt. by Eleanor his wife, daughter to Robert Hartpole of Shrude in the Queen's County Esq;) and had issue four sons and four daughters, viz. James his successor; Pierce, who died unmarried in August 1695; John, who also died a batchelor; Richard; Helen, married to John Fitz-Gerald of Carrygoran in the coufty of Clare, Esq; and had several children; Jane and Mary, both died unmarried; and Elizabeth married 14th June 1688 to Sir John Meade of Ballintobber in the county of Cork, Bart. †

## JAMES,

\* By his will, dated 1st December 1673, he ordered his body to be buried in the chapel or chancel of the parish church of Eirke, which was built by his ancestors; and mentions his daughter Ellin, lady Ikerrin, to whom and her husband (he says) he gave in the worst of times a great portion, considering the times and condition of people then.

† Sir John Meade was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time; was Judge of the Palatinate Court of the coun-ty of Tipperary; and Attorney-General to James Duke of

York;

JAMES, the *Third Viscount Ikerrin*, was a Captain of Grenadiers in King James's army, and,

York; in whose parliament (when King) which met 7th May 1689, he was member for the university of Dublin, and, with Mr. Coghlan, the only Protestants in the house of commons; of which he was also a member in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, by the latter of whom he was created a baronet 29th May 1703.—He died 12th January 1706, having had issue four sons and four daughters; (1.) William, who died of a fever when thirteen years old: (2.) James died an infant: (3.) Sir Pierce, the second baronet, died of the small-pox at seventeen years of age: (4.) Sir Richard. (1.) Daughter Helen, married to Richard Ponsonby of Crotto in Kerry, Esq; and died 28th March 1743; (2.) Catharine, first married 23d June 1715 to Thomas Jones of Osbertytown in the county of Kildare, Esq; who dying 9th July that same year, she re-married with Nehemiah Donnellan of Nenagh, Esq; representative of the county of Tipperary in parliament, and had three sons and two daughters; Nehemiah, Lieutenant of a troop of horse, who married Catharine, only child of David Nixon, Esq; Clerk of the Pleas of the Exchequer; John, Richard: Catharine married 8th June 1749 to Lewis Ormsby of Tobervady in Roscommon, Esq; and Elizabeth: (3.) Mary, married 23d February 1727 to Dennis M'Carthy of Cloghroe in the county

and, as such, had 235l. 4s. a year allowed by the millitary establishment, commencing 1st January 1687; with a pension of 100l. a year upon the civil list.—He married Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheir to Colonel Daniel Redman of Ballylinch, with whom he had that seat, and dying in London of the small-pox 26th October 1688, had issue one daughter Anne, who died an infant; and four sons; viz.

1. Pierce, his successor.
2. Daniel, Captain of a ship of war, was killed at sea, unmarried.
3. Richard, who being an officer in King James's army, and going into France after 10th

April

county of Cork, Esq; who dying 2d April 1739, left issue Charles, John, Richard, Justin and Elizabeth: (4.) Jane, living unmarried.—Sir Richard Meade, the third baronet, served in parliament for Kingsale; married in April 1736 Catharine, daughter to Henry Prittie of Kilboy in Tipperary, Esq; and deceasing 27th April 1744, left issue by her, who, 6th October 1748 re-married with Henry Cavendish, Esq; Commissioner of his Majesty's revenues, one son Sir John Meade, the fourth baronet, born 21st April 1744, and one daughter Elizabeth.

April 1689, during the war with that kingdom, was on that account prohibited from returning home, by the act of parliament passed 9 Will. III. *to binder the reversal of several outlawries, and to prevent the return of subjects of Ireland, who had gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe;* but upon his petition and readiness to take the oath of allegiance, Queen Anne granted him a licence to return 14th March 1703; and he died unmarried in June 1707.

4. Thomas, who succeeded his nephew in the title,

Sir PIERCE, the *Fourth Viscount*, was knighted, and of the privy council to King James II. for his services to which Prince he was outlawed, but obtaining a reversal thereof, he took his seat 5th October 1698 in the house of peers.—On 14th October 1697 he married to his first wife Alicia, eldest daughter of Murrrough Viscount Blessington, and by her, who died 28th October 1700, had an only son James. He married secondly in April 1703 Olivia, only daughter to Sir Oliver St. George of Carrickdrumruse

drumrusek in the county of Leitrim, Bart. sister of George Lord St. George, and widow of Sir Robert Colvil, Knt. but by her, who in October 1719 married Mr. Wroth of Epsom, and died in 1722, his Lordship had no issue; and deceasing 4th January 1710 at Castle-Freake in the county of Cork, was interred at Thomas-stown in the county of Kilkenny, and succeeded by his only son,

JAMES, the *Fifth* Viscount, born 6th December 1698, and left under the guardianship of his grandfather Blessington; but dying in 1712, he was buried in the church of Silchester in Hantsire, where a monument is erected over his grave, with this inscription:

This

This Monument was erected by the Lord and Lady  
**BLESSINGTON**, in Memory of their dear and much be-  
 loved Grandson **JAMES BUTLER**, Lord Viscount **IKERRIN**,  
 Who died at **LONDON** on the 13th day of July 1712,  
 Aged 13 years and 7 Months : His Piety, Virtue,  
 Goodness and Knowledge in Religion and Learning,  
 Did infinitely exceed his years, and rendred his  
 Quality the least part of his Character. He was  
 Interred near this Stone, and was the only Child of  
**PIERCE**, Lord Viscount **IKERRIN** by **ALICIA BOYLE**, Lady  
 Viscountess **IKERRIN**, both deceas'd and buried in **IRELAND**.

*Immodicis brevis est Ætas, et rara Senectus.*

His uncle **THOMAS** succeeded to the ho-  
 nour, and became the *Sixth Viscount*, at which  
 time (being in holy orders) he was *Chaplain-*  
*General to the army in Flanders*. He married  
 Margaret, elder daughter and coheir to James  
 Hamilton of Bangor in the county of Downe,  
 Esq; (by his wife Sophia, third daughter to John  
 Mordaunt, Viscount Avalon, second son of John  
 the first Earl of Peterborough) and died 7th

March

March 1719, leaving issue by her \*, who deceased in May 1743, two sons, James and Somerset-Hamilton, successive Viscounts.

R JAMES,

\* By her will, dated 27th November 1728, she desired to be buried in a private manner, in the same grave or vault with her Lord in Hampstead church, Middlesex; and that as soon as conveniently might be after her death, to remove the corpse of her eldest son (some time since reposed in a vault in Christ-Church, Dublin) to be buried in the same vault with her own body.—And whereas she was entitled to a remainder in fee, or some estate of inheritance of and in a moiety of certain manors, &c. in Ireland, upon failure of issue in her son the Lord Ikerrin, and her sister Anna-Catharina, wife of Michael Ward, Esq; she devised the same, in case of such failure of issue, to the Bishop of Downe and Connor, the Dean of Downe, and the Incumbent of Bangor, for the time being, and their successors, upon special trust that they should yearly pay and distribute the rents and profits thereof (after deduction of reasonable charges for collecting the same) to such widows of ministers of the established church of Ireland, as had been, at the time of their respective deaths, beneficed in some parish within the said diocese, in such manner and proportion as they should see most fitting and charitable.

JAMES, the *Seventh Viscount*, was a child of the most promising hopes, giving many surprising instances of an extraordinary inclination to religion and virtue far beyond what might be expected from his tender years ; but dying of the small-pox 20th October 1721, when about eight years old, left the honour and estate to his brother.

SOMERSET-HAMILTON, Earl of CARRICK, the *Eighth Viscount Ikerrin*, who was born 6th September 1718 ; took his seat in parliament 3d December 1739 ; was called into his Majesty's privy council in April 1746 ; created LLD. by the university of Dublin 23 February 1747 ; and by privy seal, dated at St. James's 12th May, and by patent 10th June 1748, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Carrick.—

On 18th May 1745 his Lordship married Julian, eldest daughter to Henry Boyle of Castle-martyr, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, &c. and hath had three sons and two daughters ; viz.

i. Henry-

1. Henry-Thomas Viscount Ikerrin, born 19th May 1746.
2. James, born 5th August 1747, who died in December following.
3. Pierce, born 15th August 1750.

1. Daughter, Lady Margaret, born 23d January 1748.
2. Lady Henrietta, a twin with her brother Pierce.

[ 88 ]

mod. *americana* *var. angustifolia*

D. C. Eaton

Self-ord. 1913 Aug 17. 1913

W. H. T. 700 ft.

Co. 1000 ft. 1913

at the rice paddy, 1913

soil red brown, 1913

# B U T L E R,

## Viscount MOUNTGARRET.

HAVING observed under the title of Arran, that Sir Richard Butler, the younger son of Pierce Earl of Offory and Ormond, by the Lady Margaret Fitz-Gerald, daughter to Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, was ancestor to the Lord Viscount Mountgarret, I now proceed to write of that noble house.

Sir RICHARD, *First Viscount*, is described to have been a Knight of a goodly personage, and as comely a man as could be seen; was a very honourable and worthy gentleman, and performed

formed many great services to the crown of England ; as a recompence for which, the Lords of the council, in their letter to the Lord Deputy St. Leger, dated at Windsor 5th August 1550, transmitted the directions of King Edward VI. to create him a Viscount ; which was accordingly done by patent, bearing date at Dublin 23d October following \*.—In the reigns of that King and Queen Mary, he was keeper of the castle of Fernes ; and 20th March 1558 (1 Eliz.) joined in a commission of martial law with Sir Nicholas Devereux for the territories of Tassaghbentry and Le-Moroe's country : also, 13th April 1559, was in two several commis-  
fions

\* The preamble. *Rex, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod nos grata et laudabilia obsequia, quæ dilectus et fidelis noster Richardus Butler, Miles, filius secundo genitus Petri Butler, Militis, nuper Comitis Ormond et Offory defuncti, nobis antehac multipliciter impendit, indesque impendere non desistit : Necnon Circumspectionem, Strenuitatem, et Fidelitatem ipsius Richardi mature considerantes, de Gratia nostra speciali, &c.*

sions for the preservation of the peace in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary and Wexford, during the absence of the Lord Deputy Sussex in the North, upon his expedition against Shane O Neile ; and 12th January following was present in the parliament, then opened by the said Lord Deputy. He departed this life in 1571, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in a tomb, whereon is engraven his effigies in armour, with his feet resting against a dog, and a circumscriptiōn now defaced ; what remains legible being

**Richardus Butler, Vicecomes Montgarret,**  
**Qui obiit 20. Decembris 1571.**

He married to his first wife Eleanor, daughter to Theobald Butler of Nечam in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; by whom he had Edmund, his successor ; 2dly, Catharine, daughter and heir to Peter Barnewall of Stackallan in Meath, Esq; and by her he had a son Barnewall, who died unmarried ; 3dly, in 1541 Anne, daughter to John Plunket Lord Killean, from whom he was  
divorced

divorced in the first year of their marriage : Having issue in all five sons and four daughters ; viz. Edmund and Barnewall aforesaid ; Pierce, ancestor to the family of Caher, otherwise Clounegeragh \* ; John and Thomas, who both left issue ; Ellice, married to Walter Walsh of Castlehoel in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; (and by him, who died 19th May 1619, had five sons, Robert, whose eldest son Walter, when eighteen years old, succeeded his grandfather ; Edmund, James, William, and John) Margaret, to Sir Nicholas Devereux, the younger, of Ballymagin  
in

\* By deed, dated 2d June 1563, his father enfeoffed John Devereux, Dean of Fernes, and others, in the manor and lands of Caher, alias Clounegeragh, &c. to the use (in part) of his said son Pierce and Margaret Devereux his wife, for life, and the remainder, in which Caher was included, to his heirs male. And he deceasing 30th June 1599, had three sons, Edward, James and Thomas, besides daughters.—Edward, who succeeded, was twenty-two years old at his father's death ; built the house of Caher ; married Catharine, daughter to Sir Richard Masterson of Fernes ; died 9th September 1628, and left two sons and two daughters, Pierce, Richard, Mary and Joan.

in the county of Wexford, Knt. and had no issue; Elinor, first to Thomas Tobin of Cumpshinagh in Tipperary, Esq; secondly, to Gerard Blanchville of Blanchville's town in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; and thirdly, to Thomas Lord Cahier; and Ellan was the first wife of Sir Oliver Shortall of Ballylarkan in the said county, Knt. by whom she had James, his successor there.

EDMUND, the Second Viscount Mountgarret, did great service against the rebels of Leix, Upper-Ossory, and other countries bordering upon *the Pale*, being a stout and valiant man; and was well beloved in his country, especially in the county of Kilkenny, where he made his general abode, having a particular esteem for the inhabitants thereof, in whose quarrel and defence he was ever ready to spend his blood.— In the parliament held at Dublin 12th January 1559, he represented the county of Carlow; and in August 1579 accompanied the Lord Deputy in his Munster expedition against the Spaniards, sent over by their King and the Pope, to disturb

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the government.—In 1585 he sat in Sir John Perrot's parliament; and in 1602, being sensible of his decline of life, he made his will, *and therein recommends his soul to God his maker, Saviour and Redeemer*, and his body to be buried in his father's tomb, and deceasing 24th November that year, lies there interred.—He married Grany, daughter to Barnaby, the first Lord of Upper-Ossory, and had issue eight sons, and as many daughters; viz.

1. Richard, his successor.
2. James of Tullahinch, or Tenehensy in the county of Carlow; engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and left a son Edmund, who married Susan, daughter to —— Luttrell of Luttrellstown in the county of Dublin, Esq;
3. Edward.
4. Thomas.
5. Pierce of Killagheen in Tipperary.
6. Theobald of Tynehinch, who married first Lettice, daughter to —— Fitz-Gerald of the Queen's County, by whom he had four sons, Gilbert, who left no issue by his wife Margaret Shee; Edmund, slain at Linch'sknock without issue;

issue ; Edward ; and James, who married Ellen, daughter of —— Blanchville. His second wife was the daughter of —— Mac Cody, and by her he had a daughter Elinor.

7. Gilbert, and
8. John : both died young.
1. Daughter Hellena was married to Walter Earl of Ormond.
2. Ellan, to Lucas Shee of Upper Court, Esq; \*

Eleanor,

\* Sir Richard Shee of Kilkenny, Knt. died 10th August 1608, leaving two sons ; viz. the said Lucas his heir, then thirty years old, and married ; and Marcus Shee of Shee's-town, Esq; great-grandfather to the late Richard Shee of that place, Esq; who died 10th December 1748, leaving Marcus his heir, since deceased.—Lucas, who married as above, was the pious founder of the hospital of JESUS in Kilkenny, by his father's appointment ; and 4th November 1608 certain ordinances, statutes and constitutions were agreed upon by the Lord Deputy Chichester and the privy council, for the regulation of the master, brethren and sisters, and of their estate.—This hospital was founded for such as were either blind, lame, impotent, diseased, or aged, not able to work or get their living, and such as were poor, and not worth 5l.—He died 27th July 1622, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Kilkenny, leaving two sons and six daughters.

Robert,

3. Eleanor, the first wife to Morgan Mac-Bryan Cavenagh, chief of the Sept, called *Sleight Dermot*, of Polomonty in the county of Carlow, who died at Borrass 19th June 1639, and was buried at St. Molash, having sixteen children, of whom Bryan, his successor, married Ellen, daughter to Sir Thomas Colclough of Tynsterne in the county of Wexford, Knt.

4. Mary, to Bryan O Connor, Esq;

5. Ellice (or Elizabeth) to Walter Dalton, otherwise Daton, of Killmodalin in the county of Kilkenny, Esq;

6. Margaret, to Oliver Grace of Carney in Tipperary, son and heir to Gerald Grace of Liegan, Esq;

7. Anne,

Robert, the elder son, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir to Sir Richard Masterson of Fernes, and had Richard Shee, Esq; who carried an Irish regiment to Flanders into the Spanish service, during the exile of King Charles II. most of which was lost at the siege of Arras. He married first Catharine, daughter to Sir Richard Everard, Bart. by whom he had a daughter Margaret, married to Richard Lord Mountgarret, as will follow; and secondly, Bridget, daughter of — Malone, by whom he had Edmund Shee of Cloghrane, Esq; whose son Richard died there in 1743, leaving an only son.

7. Anne, to Edward Butler Lord Viscount of Galmoy \*.

8. Joan,

\* [Family of Viscount of Galmoy.] Pierce Butler of the abbey of Duiske, Esq; married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fleming Lord Slane, who died 9th November 1597, and had the said Edward Viscount Galmoy, and Sir Richard Butler of Knocktopher, whose son Colonel Thomas Butler of that place, was engaged in the wars of 1641.— Sir Edward Butler, 2d April 1618, received a grant of the abbey of Duiske, with divers other lands in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford and Carlow, which were erected into the manor of Graigeduiske, with full power to hold there a Thursday market, and two fairs on the feasts of St. Barnabas, and St. Simon and Jude. He resided at the Old-Abby, and at Lowgrange in the county of Kilkenny ; and by privy seal, dated at Oxford 31st January 1645, and by patent 16th May 1646, was created Viscount of Galmoy in the said county ; and by his said wife had two sons and two daughters ; Pierce, Thomas ; — married to — Masterson of the county of Wexford, Esq; and — to Thomas Davells of Killisheen in the Queen's County, Esq; Thomas Butler, the younger son, died in 1667, and by Catharine, daughter to Geoffrey Fanning of Ballingarry in Tipperary, Esq; had an only daughter Anne, born in 1663, and married to William Coke of Painswick near Carlow, Esq; Governor of that county for King James II. whose son and heir Thomas Coke,

Esq;

8. Joan, to William O Farrell of Ballintober,  
Esq; son to — O Farrell (Bane) of the An-  
naly.

### RICHARD

Esq; married Helen, daughter and coheir to Nicholas Pur-  
cell, Esq; titular baron of Loughmoe in Tipperary, great  
nephew to James the first Duke of Ormond, and hath issue  
one son William, and one daughter Anne, married in De-  
cember 1750 to Thomas Viscount Kenmare.—Pierce Butler  
of Barrowmount, Esq; the elder son, was a Captain of horse  
in the King's army during the troubles, and being taken pri-  
soner in the battle of Lampston, was killed (after safe quar-  
ter given) by Captain William Bolton in 1650, his father  
then living, and having married in November 1626 Margar-  
ret, second daughter to Nicholas Viscount Netterville, left  
twelve children, of whom Edward succeeded his grandfather.  
Nicholas died in 1653 without issue; Richard died in 1684,  
leaving by Anne, daughter to Edward Wolley, Bishop of  
Clonfert, a daughter married to Mr. Minchin, of the county  
of Tipperary. James died without issue; Edmund; and of  
the daughters four were married; viz. Jane, to Walter Mur-  
ray of Rathvilly in Carlow, Esq; Mary, first to Mr. Lewis  
of Ballogan, and secondly to John Tobin of Cumpshinagh,  
Esq; — to Harvey Morres of Castle-Morres, Esq; and Elli-  
nor to William Grace of Ballylinch, Esq; — Edward, the  
second Viscount Galmoy, married the daughter of Charles  
White

RICHARD the *Third* Viscount, in 1599 (being then son-in-law to O Neile Earl of Tyrone) partook in his rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, and with his kindred and followers, to the number of an hundred and thirty foot and twenty horse, held out the castles of Ballyragget and Colechill.—Being twenty-four years old at his father's death, he had a special livery of his estate 22d February 1605 \*, and  
sat

White of Leixlip, Esq; widow of Sir Arthur Aston, Knt. and had issue Pierce his successor ; and Richard, whose son Pierce of Newtown and Urlingford married Domvile, younger daughter to Sir Robert Hartpole of Shrue in the Queen's County, Knt. and dying in 1716, had four daughters and three sons, Edmund of Urlingford ; William of Bayswell ; and Alderman Richard Butler of Kilkenny.—Pierce the third Viscount, was created L. L. D. 6th August 1677, by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the university of Oxford ; commanded a troop of guards in King James's army ; was outlawed 11th May 1691, and was one of the commissioners for the surrender of Limerick. He married the daughter of Toby Mathew of Thomastown in Tipperary, Esq; and left Edward his successor, who was Colonel of foot in King James's army, and retired into France.

\* Which he afterwards surrendered to King James, and  
in

fat in the parliaments of 1613, 1615; and 1634; and after the rebellion of 1641 commenced, his Lordship being a man of years and experience, was joined in commission with the Earl of Ormond by the Lord Justice, to govern the county of Kilkenny, and provide for the peace and security thereof; and upon that Earl's removal to Dublin, to take upon him the command of the army, was solely invested with the supreme authority of ordering the forces raised by the county, and securing it. But being alarmed  
by

and in consideration of his faithful and acceptable services, had a confirmation thereof 9th January 1619, with the creation of the several manors of Bealaragged (Ballyragget) alias Donagmore, Cowlechill, Kenlis, Ballin, otherwise Ballyeyen, Urlingford, and Mountgarret, with power to hold courts; to impark two thousand acres, with free warren and chace; liberty of tanning leather; and to hold a Thursday market, and two fairs on the feasts of St. Barnabas and Bartholomew, and the day after each at Ballyragget. Also 9th January 1621 he had a further confirmation thereof by two patents; and by virtue of the commission of Grace, King Charles I. for the fine of 270l. 9th February 1638 released to him all his lands in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, confirming the aforesaid privileges.

by the designs, which (as was confidently said, and then generally believed by the Roman Catholics) had been formed against the Lords of *the Pale*, and for extirpating their religion, with its professors, out of the nation, he came to a resolution of taking up arms, and to embark himself and family in opposing a step, which appeared so destructive to his religion and interest.

— That this was his design is manifest from his letter \* to the Earl of Ormond, with the

T decla-

\* The letter runs thus: " My Lord, since I have been  
 " forced into this general cause by the example of some, as  
 " innocent and free from infringing of his Majesty's laws as  
 " myself, who have been used in the nature of traitors, I  
 " forbore, for avoiding your displeasure, to acquaint you  
 " with my proceedings and other motives therein : but now,  
 " for fear of being mistaken by the state, concerning my  
 " loyalty, and presuming of your Lordship's favour and good  
 " meaning towards me, I make bold to send you, here inclo-  
 " sed, an exact remonstrance of those principal grievances  
 " that have procure<sup>d</sup> this general commotion in this king-  
 " dom ; wherewith I shall humbly desire your Lordship to  
 " acquaint the Lord Justice and council, to the end they  
 " may, by a fair redress of them, prevent the fearful cala-  
 " mities,

declaration and grievances inclosed ; and this he was the better enabled to do, by reason of his alliance

" mities, that doubtless shall ensue for want thereof. It is  
 " not my case alone ; it is the case of the whole kingdom ;  
 " and it hath been a principal observation of the best histo-  
 " rians, that a whole nation, how contemptible soever,  
 " should not be so incensed by any prince or state, how  
 " powerful soever, as to be driven to take desperate courses,  
 " the event whereof is uncertain, and rests only in the all-  
 " guiding power of the Omnipotent. This has been most live-  
 " ly represented by the French Chronicler Philip de Comines,  
 " in the pessages between the Duke of Burgundy and the  
 " Switzers. I need not press this matter further, (a word  
 " is enough to the intelligent) and I cannot harbour any  
 " other thought of your Lordship, but that you are sensible  
 " of the miseries of this kingdom, whereof you are a native,  
 " and do wish the quiet and tranquillity thereof. I do,  
 " for a further expression of my own sincerity in this cause,  
 " send to your Lordship, here inclosed, my declaration and  
 " oath, joined with others, which I conceive to be toler-  
 " able, and no way inclining to the violation of his Majesty's  
 " laws, whereof I am and always will be very observant,  
 " as becomes a loyal subject, and

" My Lord,

" 25th March 1642. Your Lordship's humble servant,

" MOUNTGARRET.

— In

alliance to most of the gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny ; who being generally of his religion, readily joined with him, and attended him with

—In confirmation hereof, it appears from the deposition of William Parkinson of Castlecomer, Esq; that so little were his Lordship's inclinations to take up arms against his Majesty, that Walter Butler of Polestown, Walter Bagenal of Dunleckny, and Robert Shee of Kilkenny, Esqrs. were the chief instruments that made him do so : and so high was the insolence of those rebels grown, that the deponent had read a petition of one Richard Archdeckne, Captain of the Irish-Town of Kilkenny, and the Aldermen of the city, directed to the Lord Mountgarret and his council, desiring (among other things) that Philip Purcell of Ballyfoile, Esq; his Lordship's son-in-law, might be punished for relieving the Protestants.—Also, the titular Bishop of Cashell, Turlogh, Oge O Neile, brother to the arch-rebel Sir Phelim, and the popish citizens of Kilkenny petitioned the rest of the council of Kilkenny, that all the English Protestants there should be put to death ; whereunto Alderman Richard Lawless in excuse answered, that they were all robbed before, and he saw no cause that they should lose their lives ; and at divers other times, when it was pressed that the English should be put to death, the Lord Mountgarret, with his son Edmund, and his son-in-law Purcell, by their strength, and means, and persuasions, prevented it.

with a numerous train to the city of Kilkenny, into which he was admitted, and there declared the reasons of his taking possession of it, and entering into arms ; and by public proclamation strictly enjoined all his followers not to pillage or hurt the English inhabitants, either in body or goods ; in which design for their preservation he so far succeeded, that there was not the least act of bloodshed committed.

Kilkenny being thus seized by his Lordship, he detached parties to secure other adjacent towns, which was done with such success, that in the space of a week, almost all the towns and forts in the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary were in the power of these Irish forces ; after which, being chosen by those who prosecuted the same cause, General of all the forces raised by the gentlemen of the country, he marched into Munster, and took the castles of Knockordane and Mallow ; but the county of Cork insisting upon making a General in their own province, he looked on himself to be principally levelled at, and retired with his forces into Leinster, where he met the Earl of Ormond

Ormond with a powerful army, and gave him battle at Killrush in the county of Kildare 10th April 1642 ; but being entirely defeated, he returned to Kilkenny, and was chosen President of the supreme council, formed there in the summer of 1642.

On 18th March following he was at the battle of Rosse, fought by General Preston against the Marquis of Ormond ; and in 1643, with his son Edmund (Roe) was at the taking of the castle of Borrass in the Queen's County ; and with the Lords Netterville, Ikerrin, Upper-Ossory and Castlehaven, at the siege of Ballynekill, which surrendered 5th May, after a siege first begun 26th November 1641, during which time about nine hundred men, women and children, endured much want and misery, receiving very little relief from the state, and no arms at all ; so that, upon the surrender, seven hundred and fifty-three were alive, the rest being slain, and dead by sickness.—He continued to act in this war, but with as great moderation and care of the distressed Protestants, as the violence of the times would permit him to exercise ; and dying in 1651, was excepted (though dead) from pardon for life or estate  
by

by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settlement of Ireland, passed 12th August 1652, having been outlawed before.—He lies buried under a handsome monument in the chancel of St. Canice church, with this inscription :

D. O. M.

Sacrum

Ill:<sup>mus</sup> ac Nob.<sup>mus</sup> Dnus Richardus  
Butler, Vicecomes de Mount:  
:gāret, Baro de Kells, &c.

Ex antiquissimis primariæ in Hiberniâ Nobi:  
:litatis Familiis oriundus, utpote Petri Butler Or:  
:moniæ et Ossoriæ Comitis, ac Margaretæ Fitz:  
Gerald Filiæ Comitis de Kildar. Pronepos. Vir  
Religione in Deum, Pietate in Patriam, Fidelita:  
:te in Regem, Pace Belloque conspicuus ; de Rege,  
Regno, Ecclesiâ Dei, pro quibus fortiter periculo:  
:sis et maxime turbatis Temporibus stetit, optime  
Meritus ; felicis ac fœcundæ Prolis Parens, sibi,  
Majoribus ac Posteris, hoc Monumentum pie posuit ;  
Memoriam sui nunquam morituram reliquit. Obiit

Ille Año 16—

Defunctis et Nobilissimæ Vice-Comitum  
De Mountgaret Familiæ bene precare  
Viator.

He

He married first Margaret, daughter to Hugh O Neile, Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; and secondly, Thomasine (who at her confirmation took the name of Elizabeth, and was so called in 1619) daughter to Sir William Andrews of Newport-Pagnel in the county of Bucks, who dying without issue in 1625, he married thirdly, in July 1631, Margaret, daughter to Richard Branthwaite, Esq; serjeant at law, and widow of Sir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton in Oxfordshire, Bart. where she was buried in 1655, having no issue by him.— His children by the first wife were,

1. Edmund (Roe) his successor.
2. Edward of Urlingford, who married Mary, daughter to Edmund Fitz-Patrick, and being engaged in the rebellion, was apprehended in 1652 by Colonel Daniel Axtell \* Governor  
of

\* Colonel Axtell (who, like many more of Cromwell's officers, knew better how to use the sword than the pen) gives the following account of his apprehension, in his letter to the president of the high court of justice in Dublin :  
“ My Lord, I have sent your Lordship the inclosed exami-

“ nation

of Kilkenny, when several informations were taken against him, and he was examined personally 16th February before Colonel Thomas Herbert and Robert Doyley, members of the high court of justice (as it was called) sitting at Dublin, when he declared, that he had lived

at

" nation against Mr. Edward Butler, secount Son to the  
 " late Lord Mount Garrott, and I shall only give your  
 " Lordship my nowledge concerning him; when I had re-  
 " ceived Orders from the Com' of Parlmt. to apprehend  
 " all such Persons in these Parts that had bin guilty of sheed-  
 " inge the English innoscent Bllood in the first Year of the  
 " Rebellion, I send a Party in the Night to cease the said  
 " Butler, but he was not at hombe, and he hearing that  
 " thaire was a cefure of blood-guilty Persons, he fled into  
 " the Bogs and Fastnesses (out of the Parliament Quarters)  
 " for his Safty, and thaire contenewed untill he was going  
 " (in a disguise Habitt) to Spaine with some Irish Officers,  
 " and prouidencially taken betwext Thomas-Town and  
 " Waterford by some Soldiers (that knew him) of Cpt.  
 " Ffrankes Troope. I shall not ad, but remayne, my  
 " Lord,

Your Lordspp humble Servant

" KilKeney, 9

" Ffebb. 1652."

D. Axtell

at Urlingford for twenty years past, or thereabouts ; that in 1641, or the year after he had the command of a foot-company, which he laid down in 1642, and was not in arms since, but continued at his said dwelling-house, and from that time meddled not with any military employment ; and denied that he had been engaged in any of the actions of the rebellion : but the contrary being fully proved by the depositions of Captain Abel Warren and others, he was executed at Kilkenny.

3. Captain Richard Butler.

1. Daughter Elizabeth was married to Sir Walter Butler of Polestown, Bart. and died 21st August 1636.

2. Ellice, to Andrew Fitz-Patrick of the Queen's County, Esq;

3. Margaret, in July 1631, to Sir Richard Bealing \* of Tirrelston in the county of Dublin, Knt. and died 6th August 1635.

U

4. — to

\* He was son [See Mr. Harris's *writers of Ireland*, p. 165.] and heir to Sir Henry Bealing of Killessin in the county of Kildare, and was some time a member of the supreme council

4. — to Philip Purcell of Ballyfoile, Esq;  
 5. Joan, first to Sir Richard Masterson of  
 Fernes, Knt. to whom she was second wife, and  
 he dying in 1627, she remarried with Sir Philip  
 Paulet of Garrylough in the county of Wexford,  
 (fourth son of Sir Anthony Paulet, Governor of  
 Jersey, and Captain of the guard to Queen Eli-  
 zabeth,

council at Kilkenny ; and died in September 1677, having  
 four sons ; Sir Richard, Henry, James, Francis ; and a  
 daughter Hellen, the first wife of Sir John Hales of Wood-  
 church in Kent, Bart.—Sir Richard the eldest son, was Se-  
 cretary, and Treasurer of the household to King Charles the  
 II's Queen, and marrying, in December 1670, Frances,  
 daughter and heir to Sir John Arundel of Langherne in  
 Cornwall, his children by her (who died 6th December  
 1713, æt. 62.) were obliged to take the name of Arundel,  
 to enable them to inherit her estate ; whereof Richard Arun-  
 del Bealing of Langherne, Esq; the eldest son, married Anne,  
 sister of Thomas Viscount Gage, and dying in February 1724,  
 left two daughters his coheirs, Frances, married 21st June  
 1733 to Sir John Giffard of Burstall in Leicestershire, Bart.  
 who died in June 1736, and was there buried ; and Mary,  
 27th January 1738, to Henry, then eldest son of Henry Lord  
 Arundel of Wardour, whom he succeeded in 1746, and has  
 two sons, Henry, born 31st March 1740 ; and Thomas 4th  
 October 1742.

Zabeth, son and heir of Sir Amias Paulet) and dying in 1633, had issue by him, who died 16th May 1636, and was buried at Fernes, Joseph, who died unmarried, and Mary.

EDMUND (*Roe*) the *Fourth Viscount Mountgarret*, in January 1641, was one of the commissioners deputed by the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford, to take the city of Waterford into their government, and to seize all the goods of the English for the maintenance of their war, which they called *the holy war* of the confederate Catholics ; but the Mayor and Council of the city prevented that attempt ; and about the middle of March following procured ships for the escape of the Protestants.—He acted in concert with his father during the progress of the rebellion ; whose example he followed in protecting the English, and endeavouring to restore peace to the kingdom : of which King Charles II. was abundantly satisfied, and particularly by certificate of the Marquis of Ormond, that he was very active and earnest to incline the *Irish* to a Submission in

1646, and did then solemnly publish the Peace in the city of Kilkenny, whereof he was Governor, for which he was committed by the opposers thereof, who kept him in confinement for three months ; yet, after the interruption of that peace, he used his utmost endeavours to restore it ; corresponded with the Marquis, then Lord-Lieutenant ; offered to come to him in Dublin ; and followed him to France, where he tendered his service to the King ; attended the Marquis to Ireland in 1648, and constantly adhered to his Majesty's authority, employing both his person and purse in his service ; acting as Colonel of a foot regiment and Captain of horse in his army, until the Marquis's recess from Ireland ; with whom he went again into France, and attended his Majesty's fortunes abroad, serving as a Captain of foot in his army. The King therefore being sensible of the many hardships his Lordship had suffered for him, both at home and abroad, conceived himself bound in honour and justice, to re-establish him in the possession of his estate, whereof he had been deprived by or under colour of any actings of any usurped power

power in Ireland ; and accordingly, in his public declaration touching Ireland, provided for him by name, as meriting a particular reward and favour ; and to render that intended grace the more speedy and effectual, his Majesty, by letter from Whitehall 1st March 1660, required that special care might be taken for his immediate restauration and establishment in his estate, which was performed accordingly by the acts of settlement ; his Lordship having received a pardon, dated at Westminster 12th December before, for all treasons, levying of war, rebellions, insurrections, &c. committed before 10th June 1659.

He married to his first wife the Lady Dorothy Touchet, second daughter to Mervyn Earl of Castlehaven, and by her, who died at Park's-Grove near Ballyragget, 10th February 1634, and was buried in Kilkenny, had two sons and two daughters ; Richard, his successor ; James, who died young ; Margaret, died unmarried ; and Elizabeth, married to — Sutton of the county of Wexford. He married secondly, in 1637, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir George Symeons of Bright-

Brightwell in the county of Oxford, Knt. by his first wife Mary, daughter to Edward Lord Vaux of Harrowden, and dying in 1679 (oppressed with age and infirmities, having been for some time bed-rid) had issue by her, who died 18th February 1673, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, a daughter Elizabeth, and a son,

[*Family of Ballyragget.*] EDWARD BUTLER of Ballyragget, Esq; for whose restoration to his estate of Ballyragget, Ballymartin, Knockroe, Damerstown, &c. which had been possessed by Colonel Daniel Axtell, the King sent his directions 4th December 1660, in pursuance whereof he was confirmed therein by the acts of settlement.—He married Elizabeth, daughter to George Mathew of Thomastown in Tipperary, Esq; by whom he had three sons; Edmund, who, 13th October 1694, married Rose, daughter to — O Neile, Esq; and died without issue; George; Pierce, who died childless; and a daughter Anne married to Dudley Bagenal of Dunleckny in the county of Carlow, Esq; and was mother of Walter Bagenal, Esq; who

who died in 1745, leaving Beauchamp his heir, and other children.

George Butler of Ballyragget, Esq; 20th May 1700, married Catharine, eldest daughter of John Lord Kingston, and died 19th September 1752, having had three sons and two daughters; James, Edmund, born in 1721; Gerald-Alexander in 1725; Mary, married to Ralph Standish-Howard, Esq; only son to Ralph Standish of Standish-Hall in Lancashire, Esq; (and by him, who died of the small-pox at Kilkenny in April 1735, had one son, born 22d October following) and Frances, married in November 1740 to Sir James Stanley of Nether-Alderley in Cheshire, Bart. whose great-grandfather Thomas, 25th June 1660, was advanced to that dignity.—James Butler, Esq; the eldest son, born in 1711, married on 18th May 1734 Frances, daughter and heir to Robert Dillon of King-street, Dublin, Esq; counsellor at law, (who died 6th March 1735, and lies buried under a table monument in St. James's church-yard) by his first wife Mary, eldest daughter to Richard Talbot of Malahyde, Esq; by his wife Frances, daughter

to

to Sir Robert Talbot of Cartown, Bart. and deceased at Ballyragget 20th March 1746, had issue by her, who died 17th November 1749, George, who died 10th March 1735, and was buried with his grandfather at St. James's ; Robert, Edward, James, George, and Mary.

RICHARD the *Fifth* Viscount Mountgarret, in the reign of Charles II. served abroad as Captain in the French army, but after King James's accession to the throne returned to Ireland, was made a Captain of horse, and 4th June 1689 led on the Forlorn Hope against the city of Londonderry, when he was taken prisoner. — On 28th October 1692 he laid claim to his seat in parliament, and took the oath of allegiance ; but being demanded to take the oath of supremacy, and make and subscribe the declaration according to act of parliament, he refused so to do, declaring it was not agreeable to his conscience ; whereupon the Lord Chancellor acquainted him, that he knew the consequence of his refusal was, he could not sit in that house : and 19th October 1698 the

Lords

Lords came to this resolution ; *That those Lords whose ancestors stand outlawed, shall not sit in this house, nor their names be continued in the roll in right of such ancestors.* And, *that such Lords who stand outlawed on record, shall not have privilege to sit in this house, but ought to be struck out of the roll.* From which privileges (though the outlawry was reversed) this noble family was excluded, on account of their religion, except Richard the seventh, and the late and present Lords, who conformed to the established church.

His Lordship married first Emilia, daughter to William Blundel of Crosby in the county of Lancaster, Esq; by whom he had three sons, Edmund his heir ; Richard and John, whose posterity lives abroad, and two sons and a daughter, who died young. His second wife was Margaret, only daughter to Richard Shee of Shee's-Court, Esq; and widow of Gilbert Butler, by whom he had no issue, and dying in February 1706, was succeeded by his eldest son.

EDMUND the Sixth Viscount, who, by petition to the house of Lords 5th October 1721,

claimed his privilege of parliament ; which (upon full proof that the outlawry of Richard Lord Mountgarret, for the rebellion of 1641, had been reversed in the year 1687) being allowed by a resolution of the house, he delivered his writ of summons the ninth of that month, and took the oath of allegiance.—He married first Mary daughter to — Buchanan of Londonderry, Esq; and secondly Elizabeth, widow of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh in the Queen's County, Esq; which lady dying in London 13th June 1736, was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields ; and his Lordship departing this life in Dublin 25th July 1735, was buried at Kilkenny, having issue three sons, successive Lords of Mountgarret, and one surviving daughter, who was the first wife to Hugh Reilly of Ballinlough in Meath, Esq; and died without issue.

RICHARD, the eldest son and *Seventh* Viscount, took his seat in parliament 7th October 1735, but did not long enjoy the honour, deceasing in Dublin 14th May 1736, and was buried at St. George's church. On 19th October

1711 he married Catharine, sister to Charles O Neile of Edenduffecarrick in the county of Antrim, Esq; and leaving no issue by her, who died 15th April 1739, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, the honour devolved on his brother.

JAMES the *Eighth* Viscount, who served many years in the Emperor's army ; and in the campaign on the Rhine against the French in 1735, signalized himself by his bravery and conduct.—In January 1736 he married Margaret, second daughter of John Lord Trimleston, but dying suddenly without issue 13th May 1749, was succeeded by his only brother,

EDMUND the *Ninth* Viscount Mountgarret, who conformed to the Protestant church 7th November 1736, and 10th October 1749 took his seat in parliament. He married Anne, eldest daughter to Major Toby Purcell of Ballymartin and Cloghpoole in the county of Kilkenny, and died 6th March 1750, leaving an only son, EDMUND, the *Tenth* and present Viscount, sworn a

Barrister

Barrister at law 25th November 1749, who, in  
1744 married Charlotte, second daughter to Si-  
mon Bradstreet, Esq; Counsellor at law, and hath  
issue Edmund and Elinor.

aid no levies in monies or goods

lovin' old friends again in 2011  
all in base & mean'st imploy'd in 2011  
in 2011 old friends again in 2011  
forsworn all yl' old friends & old  
old friends old friends again in 2011  
old friends old friends again in 2011  
old friends old friends again in 2011

**F I N I S.**

